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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

QUEENSLAND.—Continued.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1882-85.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q, sideways. Size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 29$ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 233 2-h light blue (April 14, 1882)
- 234 2sh 6p vermillion (July 12, 1882)
- 235 5sh carmine (April 13, 1885)
- 236 10sh deep brown (July 12, 1882)
- 237 1£ green (May 30, 1883)
- 238 1£ deep green (May 30, 1883)

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 239 2sh light blue
- 240 5sh carmine
- 241 10sh deep brown

November, 1886.

Same type and impression as preceding issue; thick white wove paper; watermarked



in normal position.

Perforated 12.

- 242 2sh light blue
- 243 2sh 6p vermillion
- 244 5sh rose carmine
- 245 5sh carmine
- 246 10sh deep brown
- 247 1£ deep green

Variety: Imperforate.

These stamps do not exist on unwatermarked paper, but in some instances it is very difficult, owing to the thickness of the paper, to distinguish the watermark.

1887-89.

Same type as issue of 1882, but re-engrav-

ed. The arabesques are the same in all the values, except in the 2 shilling, from which the lower scroll has been removed at each side to make room for the denomination of value, which requires more space in this value than in the others.

Perforated 12.

- 249 1p vermilion (May, 1887)
- 250 1p orange (May, 1887)
- 251 1p rose (May, 1887)
- 252 2p blue (" ")
- 253 2p deep blue (May, 1887)
- 254 2p ultramarine (May, 1887)
- 255 2sh red brown (March 14, 1889)

Varieties:

a. L A joined.

- 256 1p vermilion
- 257 1p orange
- 258 1p rose
- 259 2p blue
- 260 2p deep blue
- 261 2p ultramarine
- 262 2sh red brown

b. Imperforate.

- 263 1p orange
- 264 1p vermilion
- 265 2p ultramarine
- 266 2sh red brown

The re-engraved stamps can be distinguished from the 1882 issue by the lines of the shading in the neck, which, in the re-engraving, do not run through the entire width, but leave a blank space along the front part of the neck.

1890.

Same type as preceding issue, with the addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamps of new designs. Size: $\frac{1}{2}$ p, 23x19mm.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ p, 19x23mm.



I. Watermarked Crown over Q sideways.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 267 $\frac{1}{2}$ p light green
- 268 $\frac{1}{2}$ p dark green

II. Watermarked Crown over Q in normal position.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 269 1p rose
- 270 1p vermilion
- 271 1p orange
- 272 2p blue
- 273 2p deep blue
- 274 2p ultramarine
- 275 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p rose carmine
- 276 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p carmine
- 277 4p orange yellow

- 278 6p green
- 279 1sh violet
- 280 2sh red brown
- 281 2sh pale red brown

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

- 282 $\frac{1}{2}$ p light green
- b. L A joined.
- 283 1p rose
- 284 1p vermilion
- 285 1p orange
- 286 2p blue
- 287 2p deep blue
- 288 2p ultramarine
- 289 2sh red brown
- 290 2sh pale red brown

April 4th, 1892.

Same type as 1 penny and 2 penny stamps of the preceding issue, but with period after "pence."

Watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 291 3p pale brown

Varieties.

a. Imperforate,

- 292 3p pale brown
- b. L A joined.
- 293 3p pale brown

1894.

Same type, paper and impression as the 1 penny and 2 penny stamps of 1880. Watermark Crown over Q.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 294 4p yellow

Variety: L A joined.

- 295 4p yellow

1885.

I. Provisional issue.

A. Same type as preceding issue, typographed on thick white wove paper. Watermarked Large Crown over Q. Some of the stamps show only a part of the watermark, there being but 100 watermarks for the sheet of 120 stamps.

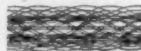
Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 296 1p orange
- 297 2p blue

Variety: L A joined.

- 298 1p orange

B. Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white wove paper, unwatermarked, but with horizontal burelage printed



in blue across the center of the back of the stamp.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 299 1p orange

Varieties.

a. L A joined.

- 300 1p orange

b. Double perforation vertically at left side.

301 1p orange

c. "PE of PENNY" missing.

302 1p orange

Only 190 sheets containing this error were printed.

II. Regular issue.

Type similar to preceding issue, with the portrait of Queen Victoria on white instead of lined ground. Typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked Crown over Q.



Perforated 12½.

303 1p orange

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

January 26th, 1860.

Provisional issue.

Registration stamps of New South Wales of the issue of January 1, 1856, used in Queensland during the preparation of the Queensland stamps.

White wove paper.

Unwatermarked.



501 orange and blue (50 varieties)

January, 1861.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, size 19x23 mm.

Watermarked a large six rayed star varying in size.



1° Perforated 14.

502 olive yellow

2° Perforated 14½.
olive yellow

503 3° Perforated 15.
olive yellow

504 4° Perforated 15½.
olive yellow

505 5° Perforated 14x15.
olive yellow

506 6° Perforated 14½x15.
olive yellow

507 7° Perforated 14½x15½.
olive yellow

508 8° Perforated 15x15½.
olive yellow

509 1862.

Same type, impression, paper and watermark as preceding issue.

Rough perforation 15.

510 olive yellow

June 21st, 1864.

Same type, impression, paper and watermark as preceding issue. Printed in the colony.

Perforated 12½x13.
511 golden yellow

Varieties.

a. Imperforate.

512 golden yellow

b. Imperforate on one side.

513 golden yellow

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

November, 1866.

Lithographed on stout white wove paper, unwatermarked.



Perforated 13.

601 1p blue

602 1p greenish blue

603 1p slate

604 6p mauve

605 6p purple

606 1sh bluish green

607 2sh bistre

608 2sh 6p vermillion

609 5sh yellow

610 8sh yellow brown

611 10sh yellow green

612 20sh rose

November, 1868.

Same type as preceding issue, lithographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 13.

- 613 1p blue
- 614 1p greenish blue
- 615 6p mauve
- 616 1sh bluish green
- 617 2sh bistre
- 618 2sh 6p vermilion
- 619 5sh yellow
- 620 6sh yellow brown
- 621 10sh yellow green
- 622 20sh rose

1872.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 21x28 mm.



I. Watermarked small Crown over large oval Q.

Perforated 13.

- 623 1p lilac
- 624 6p brown
- 625 1sh green
- 626 2sh blue
- 627 2sh 6p vermilion
- 628 5sh fawn
- 629 10sh dark brown
- 630 20sh rose

II. Watermarked large Crown over small circular Q.

Perforated 13.

- 631 1p lilac
- 632 6p brown
- 633 1sh green
- 634 2sh blue
- 635 2sh 6p vermilion
- 636 5sh fawn
- 637 10sh dark brown
- 638 20sh rose

Variety: Imperforate.

- 639 2sh blue

1874.

Same type, impression and paper as pre-

ceding issue, watermarked large Crown over small circular Q.

Perforated 12.

- 640 1p lilac
- 641 6p brown
- 642 1sh green
- 643 2sh 6p vermilion
- 644 5sh fawn
- 645 10sh dark brown
- 646 20sh rose

1876.

Same type as preceding issue, lithographed on white wove paper; unwatermarked; with blue burelé band printed horizontally across the center of the stamp at the back.

Perforated 12.

- 647 1p lilac
- 648 6p brown
- 649 1sh green
- 650 2sh blue
- 651 2sh 6p vermilion
- 652 5sh fawn
- 653 10sh dark brown
- 654 20sh rose

1879.

Typographed on white wove paper; size 18½x22½ mm.

I. Watermarked Crown over Q.



Perforated 12.

- 655 1p deep violet

II. Unwatermarked; lilac burelé band printed horizontally across the back of the stamp.

Perforated 12.

- 656 1p deep violet

1892.

Type similar to stamps of the issue of 1874-76, lithographed on white wove paper. Unwatermarked, with burelé band printed horizontally across the back of the stamp.

Perforated 12.

- 657 6p green
- 658 1sh mauve
- 659 2sh 6p deep mauve

RAILWAY, NEWSPAPER AND PARCEL
STAMPS.

1894.

Lithographed on thick white wove paper.



Perforated 12.

- 751 1p red
752 3p brown
753 6p green

WRAPPERS.

November 25th, 1891.

Stamp lithographed on manila paper, glazed on the surface, truncated corners; instructions, 37 mm., from top, which is gummed.



Size 129x305 mm.

- 851 $\frac{1}{2}$ p emerald green

January, 1892.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, but with square corners and instructions near the top.

I. Ungummed.

Size 129x305 mm.

- 852 $\frac{1}{2}$ p dark green
853 $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow green
854 $\frac{1}{2}$ p emerald green

II. Gummed.

Size 129x305 mm.

- 855 $\frac{1}{2}$ p emerald green

March, 1895.

Type same as preceding issue, but head on white ground instead of lined. Lithographed on vertically ribbed manila paper, glazed on the surface. Square corner; gummed.



Size 133x290 mm.

- 856 $\frac{1}{2}$ p emerald green

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

ROMAGNA.

CURRENCY: 100 BAJOCCHI—I SCUDO—\$1.00
U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 18th, 1859.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. One type for all the values, the denomination of value alone being changed, size $18\frac{3}{4}$ x22 mm.



- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ b black on straw paper
- 2 1b black on gray paper
- 3 2b black on dark yellow paper
- 4 3b black on dark green paper
- 5 4b black on fawn paper
- 6 5b black on deep violet paper
- 7 5b black on pale violet paper
- 8 6b black on yellow green paper
- 9 8b black on rose paper
- 10 20b black on pale blue paper

Varieties:

- a. 2 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 1 bajocco.
- 11 1b black on dark yellow paper, (half of 2b)
- b. 6 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 3 bajocchi.
- 12 3b black on yellow green paper, (half of 6b)
- c. One of the balls of the corner ornament is oval instead of circular.
- 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ b black on straw paper
- 14 5b black on deep violet paper
- 15 5b black on pale violet paper
- 16 20b black on pale blue paper
- 17 20b black on greenish blue paper
- d. Small circle inside of upper right ball of upper left corner ornament.
- 18 20b black on pale blue paper
- 19 20b black on greenish blue paper
- e. The upper half of the outer line of the frame at left is as thin as the inner line of the frame.
- 20 20b black on greenish blue paper

Reprints.

1898.

- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ b black on straw paper
- 22 1b black on gray paper
- 23 2b black on yellow paper
- 24 3b black on green paper
- 25 4b black on fawn paper
- 26 5b black on violet paper
- 27 6b black on green paper
- 28 8b black on rose paper
- 29 20b black on blue paper

COUNTERFEITS.

There are numerous counterfeits of these stamps, most of which can be readily distinguished from the genuine by the following points:

In the genuine stamps, the upper right and central balls of the upper right ornament are broken at the junction, thus forming a perfect figure 8. The genuine 20 bajocchi has, besides, a dot between the inner and outer lines of the frame at the bottom, below the right stroke of the R.

There are counterfeits of the 6 and 8 bajocchi in which the test of the upper right ornament fails.

This counterfeit 6 bajocchi can be distinguished from the genuine by the following points: In the counterfeits the upper left corner ornament is unfinished, the G of ROMAGNA has no crossbar, and the inner line of the frame at the right side extends into the outer line at bottom.

The 8 bajocchi differs as follows: In the counterfeit the lower right corner ornament is unfinished and the bottom bars of the A and I of BAI are missing. The inside line of the frame at the right is broken in several places.

These counterfeits of the 6 and 8 bajocchi have a blurred appearance.

ROMAN STATES.

CURRENCY: 100 BAJOCCHI—I SCUDO—\$1.00.

U. S. CURRENCY.

100 CENTESIMI—I LIRA—Iq. U. S. CURRENCY

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1852.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper varying in thickness, some being on quite thick paper and others on very thin—almost pelure. The stamps of ½, 1, 3 and 4 bajocchi are surrounded by a double lined frame. Sizes: ½ bajocco, 22½x18½ mm., 1 bajocco, 21x19 mm., 2 bajocchi, 20½x17 mm., 3 bajocchi, 21x19½ mm., 4 bajocchi, 21x21 mm., 5 bajocchi, 17x20 mm., 6 bajocchi, 22x18½ mm., 7 bajocchi, 18½x21½ mm.



- 1 ½b black on slate gray paper
- 2 ½b black on blue gray paper
- 3 ½b black on violet gray paper
- 4 ½b black on olive gray paper
- 5 ½b black on violet paper
- 6 ½b black on red violet paper
- 7 1b black on blue green
- 8 1b black on deep blue green
- 9 2b black on sea green paper
- 10 2b black on deep sea green paper
- 11 2b black on pale sea green paper
- 12 3b black on yellow paper
- 13 3b black on buff paper
- 14 4b black on straw paper
- 15 4b black on yellow paper
- 16 4b black on buff paper
- 17 4b black on brown paper
- 18 5b black on rose paper
- 19 5b black on deep rose paper
- 20 6b black on grayish green paper
- 21 6b black on grayish lilac paper
- 22 6b black on bluish lilac paper
- 23 7b black on blue paper

Varieties:

- a. *Tête bêche*.
- 24 7b black on blue paper
- b. 1 bajocco cut in two, each half being used as ½ bajocco.
- 25 ½b black on blue green paper (half of 1b)
- c. 2 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 1 bajocco.
- 26 1b black on sea green paper (half of 2b)
- d. 3 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 1½ bajocco.
- 27 1½b black on buff paper (half of 3b)
- e. 4 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 2 bajocchi.
- 28 2b black on brown paper (half of 4b)
- f. 6 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 3 bajocchi.
- 29 3b black on grayish green paper (half of 6b)
- g. POSTALI instead of POSTALE.
- 30 5b black on rose paper
- 31 5b black on deep rose paper

h. FRANCC instead of FRANCO.

- 32 5b black on rose paper
33 5b black on deep rose paper

i. POSTAL instead of POSTALE.

- 34 5b black on rose paper
35 5b black on deep rose paper

k. Printed with a grayish greasy ink, giving the stamp a blurred appearance.

- 36 1b black on blue green paper
37 2b black on sea green paper
38 3b black on buff paper
39 5b black on light rose paper

All the stamps of this variety seen by us were cancelled "Bologna" 1854 and 1855.

l. Colored laid paper.

- 40 4b black on buff paper
41 5b black on pale rose paper

October 1st, 1852.

Typographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness. The stamps of 8 bajocchi are surrounded by a double lined frame. Sizes: 8 bajocchi, $21\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 50 bajocchi, $26\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ mm; 1 scudo, $28\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



- 42 8b black
43 50b dull blue
44 50b ultramarine
45 1sc red
46 1sc pale red

Varieties:

- a. Yellowish white paper.
47 8p black
b. 8 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 4 bajocchi.
48 4b black (half of 8b)
c. 1 scudo stamp cut in two, each half being used as 50 bajocchi.
49 50b red (half of 1 sc)

In some catalogues are mentioned the stamps of the 1852 issue, surcharged with a St. Andrews Cross; this however was only a mark to show that the local and foreign portions of the postage had been divided; this mark was supposed to be stamped on the letter or cover only, but was sometimes impressed on the stamp.

1855.

Counterfeits used Postally.

Lithographed in grayish black on wove paper. Sizes: 5b, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm; 8b, $21\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I. Colored wove paper.

- 50 5b black on rose paper

II. White wove paper

- 51 8b black

These stamps were used in Bologna in 1854 and 1855. They can be distinguished from the genuine by the following points:

In the 5 bajocchi the second L of BOLLO is smaller than the first one, the bottom of the J of BAJ turns inwards, and the shape of the top of the central crown in the tiara differs from the genuine. When the stamp is laid face downwards, the impression will not show through.

In the 8 bajocchi the inner frame measures at the top and at the left side $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., instead of $16\frac{3}{4}$ mm. The R of FRANCO is larger than the F, and there is as much space between the S and T of POSTAGE as between BOLLO and POSTALE. The scollops are different from those of the genuine stamps, especially at the corners. As in the 5 bajocchi the impression does not show through.

September 21st, 1867.

Type similar to preceding issue, but with the values expressed in centesimi, instead of bajocchi. Typographed in black on glazed wove paper, colored on the surface.





- 52 2c black on yellow green paper
- 53 3c black on rosy gray paper
- 54 3c black on greenish gray paper
- 55 5c black on greenish blue paper
- 56 10c black on vermilion paper
- 57 10c black on red vermilion paper
- 58 20c black on rose red paper
- 59 20c black on salmon red paper
- 60 20c black on crimson paper
- 61 40c black on pale yellow paper
- 62 80c black on rose paper
- 63 80c black on violet paper

Varieties:

- a. No punctuation after Cent.
 - 64 2c black on yellow green paper
 - 65 40c black on pale yellow paper
 - b. No punctuation after figure of value.
 - 66 5c black on greenish blue paper
 - 67 20c black on rose red paper
 - 68 20c black on salmon red paper
 - 69 20c black on crimson paper
 - 70 40c black on pale yellow paper
- The 2c never has any punctuation after the figure of value.
- c. Hyphen after figure of value.
 - 71 20c black on rose red paper
- Most of these stamps can also be found on unglazed paper.

Reprints.

1878-95.

- 72 2c black on pale green paper
- 73 3c black on gray paper
- 74 5c black on pale blue paper
- 75 10c black on vermilion paper
- 76 20c black on magenta paper
- 77 40c black on yellow paper
- 78 80c black on pink paper

Variety: Tête bêche.

- 79 40c black on yellow paper

As the dies of these stamps are in the hands of dealers, they can be reprinted ad. lib. These reprints have been well executed; they can, however, be distinguished by the color of the paper, which is brighter than in the originals, and by the impression, which is generally blacker than in the originals.

February, 1868.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 13.

- 80 2c black on yellow green paper
- 81 2c black on deep yellow green paper

- 82 3c black on rosy gray paper
- 83 5c black on greenish gray paper
- 84 5c black on greenish blue paper
- 85 5c black on bright blue paper
- 86 10c black on vermilion paper
- 87 10c black on red vermilion paper
- 88 20c black on brownish red paper
- 89 20c black on rose red paper
- 90 20c black on red paper
- 91 20c black on crimson paper
- 92 20c black on heliotrope paper
- 93 40c black on pale yellow paper
- 94 40c black on dark yellow paper
- 95 80c black on pale rose paper
- 96 80c black on bright rose paper

Varieties:

- a. Without punctuation after Cent.
 - 97 2c black on yellow green paper
 - 98 2c black on deep yellow green paper
 - 99 40c black on pale yellow paper
 - 100 40c black on deep yellow paper
 - b. Without punctuation after the figure of value.
 - 101 5c black on bright blue paper
 - 102 5c black on greenish blue paper
 - 103 20c black on crimson paper
 - 104 40c black on dark yellow paper
 - 105 40c black on pale yellow paper
- The 2c never has any punctuation.
- c. Without figure of value.
 - 106 black on green paper
 - d. Cent. instead of Cent. (broken t)
 - 107 40c black on pale yellow paper
 - e. Imperforate horizontally.
 - 108 80c black on rose paper
 - f. Comma after 80.
 - 109 80c black on pale rose paper
 - 110 80c black on bright rose paper

Reprints.

1878-95.

Perforated 11½, 12½, 13, 11x11½, 11x11½ x13, 11½x12, 11½x12½, 11½x13, 12x12½, 13x12, 13x12½, 13x13½, 13x12x½, 13½x12.

1° Glazed paper.

- 111 2c black on yellow green paper
- 112 3c black on gray paper
- 113 5c black on blue paper
- 114 10c black on vermilion paper
- 115 20c black on magenta paper
- 116 20c black on crimson paper
- 117 40c black on yellow paper
- 118 40c black on yellow orange paper
- 119 80c black on rose paper

2° Unglazed paper.

- 120 10c black on vermilion paper
- 121 20c black on magenta paper
- 122 20 black on crimson paper
- 123 80 black on rose paper

We have seen some very good forgeries of the ½, 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 bajocchi and 1 scudo.

As there are several forgeries of each, we shall give points pertaining to the genuine stamps only.

$\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco. Each stamp is surrounded by a double lined frame of which the vertical lines do not touch the horizontal. The inner oval is composed of 51 pearls, and the outer oval is thicker at top and bottom than at the sides. The keys never touch the pearled oval except in blurred specimens, when the small oval at the bottom of the handle of the right key touches the pearled oval.

1 bajocco. Each is surrounded by a double lined frame, as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco. The right side of the horizontal bar at the top of the J. of BAJ is wider than the left side, and the top horizontal stroke of the B of BAJ is slanting.

4 bajocchi. Each stamp is surrounded by a double lined frame, as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 bajocco. The right key points towards the centre of the O of POSTALE, and the left one a trifle to the left of the O of FRANCO. The outer and inner lines of the circle of the frame are about of equal thickness. The handles of the keys do not touch the label with value.

5 bajocchi. The top of the top crown in the tiara is formed of a wavy line. The K of POSTALE is closer to the frame than the B of of BOLLO. The cross in each of the keys touches the side of the bit.

7 bajocchi. The last turn to the right of the wavy line forming the top of the central crown in the tiara runs upwards. In some specimens this line is broken. The orb—specially the cross—is very plain. The upper part of the J of BAJ immediately below

the top stroke is generally thinner, but never thicker, than at the center.

8 bajocchi. Each stamp, like the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 4 bajocchi, is surrounded by a double lined frame. The upper part of each of the three crowns of the tiara is formed of a distinct wavy line. The top stroke of the L of POSTALE is wider at the left side than at the right.

50 bajocchi. The wavy line forming the top of the bottom crown in the tiara is quite distinct. In the leaf shaped ornament at the lower left corner the smaller of the two dashes is not exactly in the center, but is a trifle to the left. In the leaf shaped ornament at the lower right corner, the lower left scallop is broken and does not connect with the scroll above it. The first vertical line to the right of the lower left leaf shaped ornament is broken. In order to make comparison easier, we annex an enlarged illustration of the leaf shaped ornaments at the bottom of the genuine stamp.



1 scudo. The A and N of FRANCO join; so do the T and A of POSTALE. The vertical stroke of the cross on the tiara is missing. There is a break in the wavy line forming the top of the top crown in the tiara.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

ODESSA. (Cherson.)

ENVELOPES OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.—Continued.

d. Stamp printed in lower left corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

128 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

129 10k red on white laid paper

Size 139x76 mm.

130 10k red on white laid paper.

January 1st, 1884.

Circular stamp with small label containing date underneath, hand stamped, diameter 23 mm



1884.

131 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted on back of envelope in right upper corner.

132 10k red on white laid paper

January 1, 1882.

Same as 1881 issue, but dated 1885, hand stamped in upper right corner.

133 10k red on white laid paper

134 1886 (?)

135 1887 (?)

136 1888 (?)

1889.

Same as 1881 issue, but dated 1889, hand stamped in upper right corner.

Size 113x72 mm.

137 10k red on white laid paper

1890.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1890, hand stamped in upper right corner.

Size 113x72 mm.

138 10k red on white laid paper

1890-91.

Two hand stamps same as in previous issue, one dated 1890 printed in right upper corner, the other dated 1891 in left upper corner.

Size 113x72 mm.

139 10x10k red on white laid paper

Variety: 1891 stamp in right and 1890 in left upper corners.

140 10x10k red on white laid paper

1892.

Same stamp as in previous issue, but dated 1892, printed in right upper corner, the paper is watermarked with a double circle (diam. 68 mm.) with Russian inscriptions and cross in center.

Size 120x83 mm.

141 10k red on white wove paper

1893.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1893, same watermarked paper.

Size 120x83 mm.

142 10k red on white wove paper.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

January, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, printed to right colored border.



Size 88x376 mm.

201 1k orange on white wove paper

Size 135x380 mm.

203 2k green on white wove paper

Size 176x444 mm.

204 2k green on white wove paper

October, 1890.

Same with inscription above stamp.

Size 135x380 mm.

205 2k green on white wove paper

Size 176x444 mm.

206 2k green on white wove paper

ОРОТЧКА. (Pskoff.)

April, 1876.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 18x21½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

1 5k dull blue

1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x22 mm.



Perforated 12½.

2 5k blue

July 2, 1881.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23x33 mm.



Perforated 12.

3 5k gray

July, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, same, color changed.

Perforated 12.

4 5k bluish pink

1889.

Color on white wove paper, same, color changed.

Perforated 11½.

5 5k yellowish pink

1894.

Color on white wove paper, same, color changed.

Perforated 11½.

6 5k dark blue

ORGUEYEFF. (Bessarabia.)

May 15, 1871.

Color on white glazed wove paper, engraved; network of colored lines printed vertically, size 21x16 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 1 3k black, blue network
- 2 6k blue, yellow network

1873.

Color on white glazed wove paper, same as previous issue, colors changed.

Unperforated.

- 3 3k black, flesh colored network
 - 4 6k blue, blue network
 - 5 6k green, blue network
- Same, perforated 12½.
- 6 3k black, flesh colored network
 - 7 3k black, rose network
 - 8 6k blue green, blue network
 - 9 6k yellow green, blue network

Varieties:

- a. *Tête bêche*.
- 10 3k black, flesh colored network
- 11 6k green, blue network
- b. unperforated vertically.
- 12 3k black, flesh colored network
- 13 6k green, blue network
- c. unperforated vertically, *tête bêche*
- 14 6k green, blue network
- d. unperforated horizontally.
- 15 3k black, flesh colored network
- 16 6k green, blue network
- e. unperforated horizontally, *tête bêche*.
- 17 6k green, blue network

1873.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 21½x26 mm.



- 18 6k blue
- 19 6k purple

There is some doubt about the genuineness of these stamps.

May 7, 1878.

Color on white glazed wove paper, same as 1871 issue, but the network is horizontal.

Perforated 12½.

- 20 3k black, flesh colored network

- 21 6k green, blue network

November 22, 1879.

Color on white glazed wove paper, size 18x23 mm.



Perforated 13.

- 22 3k black, rose network (shades)
- 23 6k green, blue network (")

June 7, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, size 16x22mm.



Perforated 16.

- 24 3k black, pink network
- 25 6k blue, blue network

August 7, 1882.

Color on white wove paper, size 15½x22 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 26 3k black and carmine
- 27 3k black and pale pink
- 28 3k black and orange
- 29 3k black and bistre

Variety: Unperforated.

- 30 3k black and bistre
- Same issue (?) unperforated.
- 31 3k blue and orange

September 1, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x26 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 32 3k red
33 6k green

1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18×26 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 34 3k red
35 3k red with bronze lustre

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 36 3k blue
37 6k red

OSSA. (Perm.)

1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size $14\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.

There are two types of the 4k and 8k showing slight differences, mainly in the corner numerals.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 2k green and light green
2 4k bistre and light bistre
3 8k blue and light blue

Varieties:

- a. defective 8 resembling a 2.
4 2k blue and light blue
b. stamps cut and used for part of their value.
5 2k bistre and light bistre (half of 4k stamp cut diagonally)
6 2k blue and light blue (quarter of 8k stamp)
7 4k blue and light blue (half of 8k stamp cut diagonally)

July 2, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm., colored horizontal lines covering the stamp.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 8 2k green, green lines

1891.

Color on thin white wove paper, same stamp slightly retouched.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 9 2k red, green lines

1893.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue, retouched,



Perforated 11½.

10 2k red, green lines

1894.

Color on thin white wove paper, lithographed, size 14½x22 mm.

These stamps are the same as those of the 1889 issue, differing slightly in the corner numerals; three types for the 4k and two types for the 8k.

Perforated 11½.

11 4k light and dark red brown

12 8k light and dark blue

OSTASHKOFF. (Tver.)

January 9, 1878.

Black on thin wove surface colored paper, lithographed, size 21x27 mm.



Perforated 13.

1 3k black on magenta

1884.

Black on thick wove surface colored paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue, size 20½x26½ mm.

Perforated 11½.

2 3k black on blue

OSTER. (Tschernigoff.)

November 1, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17½x24 mm.



Perforated 12½.

1 3k red brown

2 3k dark bistre

ENVELOPES.

1890.

Same as 1885 postage stamp, printed in left upper corner.

Size 141x76 mm.

51 3k red brown on white laid paper

Size 143x114 mm.

52 3k red brown on white laid paper

OSTROGOJSK (Voroneje.)

January 1, 1871.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 28x40½ mm., no outer line, four types printed in one horizontal row.



1 1k black

January 7, 1880.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 29½x42 mm. outer line, the second and fourth stroke of the M are thick.



2 1k black

1883.

Black on white wove paper, size $29 \times 41\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outer line, the second and fourth stroke of the M are thick.



3 1k black

June 7, 1883.

Black on white wove paper, size 30×42 mm. outer line, the first and third stroke of M are thick.



4 1k black

1885.

Black on white wove paper, size 29×42 mm. outer line, the third and fourth stroke of M are thick.



5 1k black

OSTROFF. (Pekoff.)

January 20, 1875.

Color on white wove paper, engraved, size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ mm., there is a period between ПЯТЬ and КОП.



1 5k yellow green

July 7, 1878.

Color on white wove paper, size $20 \times 29\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the hand has six fingers, no period between ПЯТЬ and КОП.



2 5k dark green

1882.

Black on white wove paper, size $19 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



3 5k black

July 21, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated $13\frac{1}{4}$.
 4 5k yellow and dark blue
 End 1893.
 Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue.
 Perforated $13\frac{1}{4}$.
 5 3k light green and dark green

OURJOUR. (Viatka.)

- November 29, 1891.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18×24 mm. for the 2k and 17×24 mm. for the 3k.



- Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 1 2k blue
 2 3k green
 December 14, 1893.
 Color white wove paper, lithographed, size $17 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 3 2k mauve
 OUSTIOUNA. (Novgorod.)

- March, 1889.
 Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $21 \times 33\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 4 types in one horizontal row showing only slight differences.



- Perforated $11\frac{1}{4}$.
 1 3k black on orange
 1889.
 Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 22×34 mm.
 5 types in one horizontal row showing only slight differences.



- Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 2 3k black on orange
 Variety: *Tête bêche*.
 3 3k black on orange
 1891.
 Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 2 types side by side.



- Rouletted.
 4 3k black on orange
 Varieties:
 a. Unperforated.
 5 3k black on orange
 b. Unperforated vertically.

- 6 3k black on orange
 c. Unperforated horizontally.
 7 3k black on orange
 1892.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

6 types in two horizontal rows, new setting up of previous issue, but without period after ПОЧТА.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 8 3k black on orange

End 1893.

Black on colored granite paper, type set, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

6 types in two horizontal rows, new setting up of previous issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 9 3k black on lemon
 Variety: unperforated vertically.
 10 3k black on lemon

1894.

Same, color changed, 6 types in two horizontal rows.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 11 3k black on green
 12 3k black on pink

ОУСТЫСОЛСК. (Vologda.)

February 1, 1872.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size $27\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ mm.

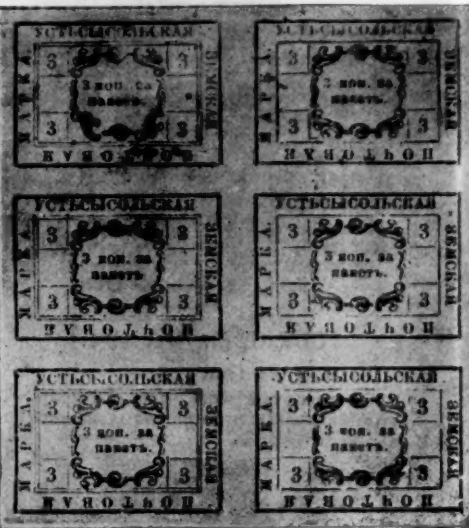


- 1 3k black on yellow

1873.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed, type set, size $29\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 6 types printed

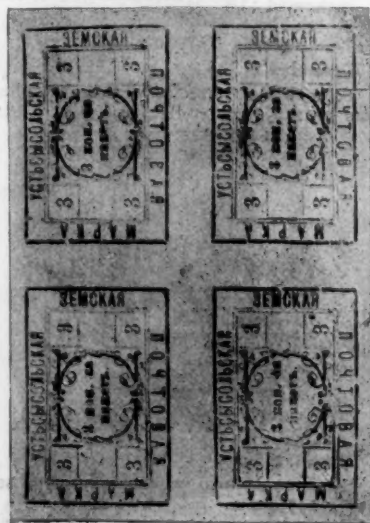
in two vertical rows, each row being of a distinct type, (a) with double lined interior, (b) with single lined interior frame.



- 2 3k black on bright red, type a
 3 3k black on bright red, type b

1874.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed, type set, size $31 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 4 types printed in two horizontal rows.



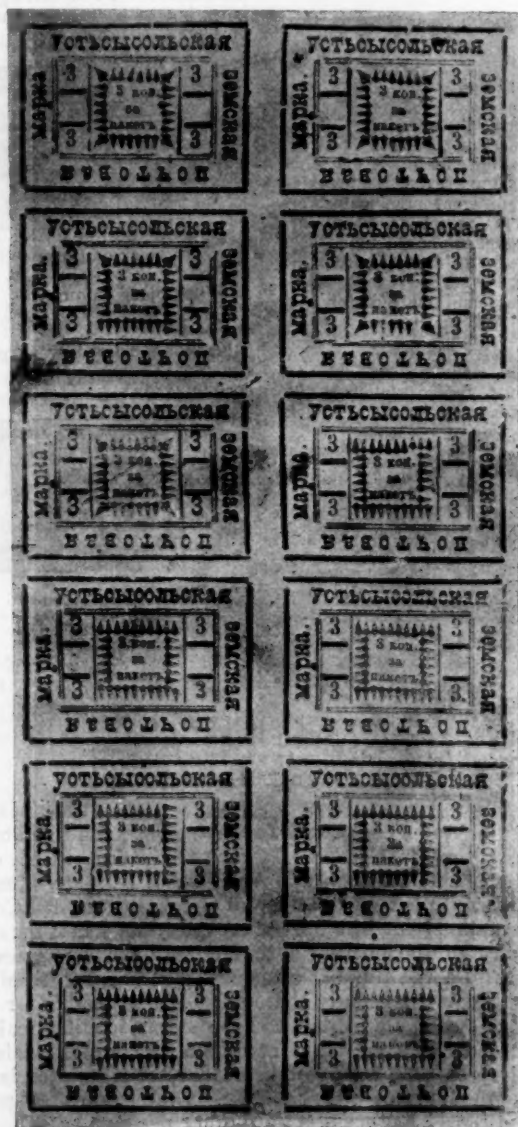
- 4 3k black on dark red

Variety : the figure 5 in left upper corner is inverted.

5 3k black on dark red

January 7, 1878.

Black on surface colored paper, highly glazed, type set, size 32x23 mm.* 12 types printed in two vertical rows.



6 3k black on very dark red

The stamps of this issue curling up very much were only in use a short time.

11 Second printing on surface colored paper, glazed.

7 3k black on dull red

Later printing on surface colored paper, highly glazed.

8 3k black on bright red

Varieties:

a. *Tête bêche*.

6 3k black on bright red

b. Printed on both sides.

10 3k black on bright red

There are numerous accidental varieties caused by the slipping and falling out of the letters or ornaments; to prevent the breaking up of the plate, different ornaments were inserted gradually in several stamps so that in the later printing on bright red paper types 3, 4, 9 and 10 are quite different from the original setting up, but several of these modified stamps can be found on the dull red paper.

June 2, 1882.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $28\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ mm., 10 types printed in two vertical rows, interior frame formed of a thick line.



11 2k black on green

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

12 2k black on green

1883.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 29×20 mm., 9 types printed in three horizontal rows, new setting up of previous issue, but with interior frame formed of a thin line.



13 2k black on green

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

14 2k black on green

May 2, 1884.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $31\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm., 9 types printed in three horizontal rows.



15 2k black on green

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

16 2k black on green

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, May 1, 1894.

You will pardon me I am certain for saying that you seem to have put a wrong construction on Mr. Castle's *London Philatelist* article on "Speculative issues," in your remarks in the April *A. J. P.* Mr. Castle did not mean it to be inferred that he considered Great Britain, its Colonies, and Europe, free from complaint; he begged the question that if the more thickly populated countries of the old world required only a few issues compared with the abnormally large number of issues required for thinly populated countries and uninhabited islands, there must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark." Still, I am glad to see that as leading dealers you are sound on the general question. The readiness with which dealers have, in the past—indeed up to the present—taken every bit of printed label on trust as a postal issue, must correct itself in time by the law of self-preservation, but we want to hasten the process. You don't want to be gulled a second time with the Fez-Sefros of a native youth, and I apprehend that friend

Brown of Salisbury wishes the Nyassaland humbugs in the deep blue sea. You may rely upon it that the London Society having taken this matter up in a practical manner will see to it that it is carried through. The most hopeful sign in the business is that so far from there being any dissenting voice in the general outcry, at least two stamp journals are fighting like Killenny cats over the question as to which of them was the first to spit on "Stamps made for Collectors."

But stay! There is one dissenting voice: Yes, *one*: and that one is William Brown of Salisbury, Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*: One would have thought that the Nyassa experience would have been enough to convert Mr. Brown into the most uncompromising enemy of speculative issues: once bitten twice shy is a pretty safe policy. But says friend Brown: "All public speakers and writers are tilting against *unnecessary* issues. Will some enlightened philatelist give us a plain definition? Who is the final judge of what is necessary: the post offices who issue or the philatelic public who don't want to pay? We ought to have an International Sumptuary Philatelic Board to check too frequent changes of stamp dress." Mr. Brown must know perfectly well that the outcry is not against "changes of stamp dress" or genuine postal issues, but against such things as Fez-Sefros, Nyassas, P. of Trinidad, etc., etc. And "who is to be the final judge of what is necessary?" asks friend Brown. Why, the enlightened editors of Philatelic periodicals and leading album publishers. They have only to do as Mr. William Brown admits he, himself, has occasionally done, i. e. use their common sense. For example, Mr. Brown in his chronicle in the April number of the *P. J. G. B.* says, "The Fez-Sefro stamps mentioned in November are now stated to be a private speculation of an enterprising native youth employed in a German firm. We have seen numbers used and on envelopes, and have been much pressed to buy them by certain persuasive firms in North Africa, but fortunately did not do so, in spite of the inducements held out." Just so. Mr. Brown did not wait, in this case, for the appointment of an "International Philatelic Sumptuary Board," but, rash man, constituted *himself* "the final judge." From a letter I have had from Mr. Brown I gather that he is under the impression that there is some motive on the part of collectors to fasten blame in the matter on dealers. Nothing of the sort has ever entered into the outcry so far as I have understood it. On the contrary, it has all along been contended that the interests of collectors and dealers in the question are one, the difference being that the only effective action that can be taken must lie with the dealers.

Mr. Castle, in his shrewd way, put the whole business in a nutshell, when he said that it was a question of *confidence*. Once let it be understood, or even suspected that dealers are willing to be used as conduit pipes for the distribution of philatelic sewage, and the present confidence of collectors will vanish, and with it the whole fabric of stamp dealing. The young collector especially, looks with perfect trust to his favorite journal, and his favorite dealer, to protect him from stamp swindles. The collector can turn his back on his hobby, and have done with it, but the dealer has got his living to get by it, and it is, therefore, much more important to him, than even to the collector, that philately should be kept as free as it can be, from obvious swindles, or swindles which the exercise of ordinary inquiry would quickly expose. Budging collectors who find themselves continually buying rubbish to fill up spaces

in their albums won't take long to sicken of mere label collecting. Those who think the outcry unreasonable need only go through an ordinary album with spaces mapped out for stamps, to have their eyes opened to the serious extent to which the most obvious rubbish has already eaten its cancerous way into our hobby.

If we do nothing more as the result of this kick up than agree—dealers and collectors—that in future no doubtful stamps shall be chronicled without inquiry, we shall have done a great deal to save the future of stamp collecting and stamp dealing. But we can do more. "The question is surrounded with difficulties," say some timorous Jeremiahs. Quite so. But that is no reason why we should hesitate to find a solution. Where there is a will there is a way, in this matter, as well as in others. The *will* is thoroughly roused at last, and the *way* is opening out also.

You speak of the Jubilee issues of Great Britain and the U. S. Columbus issue. The cases have not a shadow of analogy. Your Columbus issue was made with the avowed object of collecting revenue from stamp collectors. The English Jubilee issue was simply the taking advantage of an interesting historical occasion to substitute a more or less satisfactory series of stamp for a very unsatisfactory series, and for permanent use.

This year will certainly be a red-lettered year in the production of stamp catalogues. You have led the way, and you are having a good innings. But Stanley Gibbons are not going to get left if they can help it. Their unwieldy size catalogue is to give way to the favorite pocket size. But the illustrations instead of being put at the end, as before, or sprinkled in the text, as in your catalogue, will be placed at the top of each page. This will be an improvement. Upwards of 6,000 new types have been cut to illustrate the work. Almost the whole catalogue has been rewritten under the popular editorship of Major Evans, assisted by many of our best specialists, and it will run into 800 pages.

But a word as to the pricing. The prices are not to be a copy of other catalogues but are to be "absolutely and entirely based on our stock." That is to say, Gibbons prices will only represent market prices so far as their stock represents the available commodity. You price everything the general market price, so far as it can be ascertained.

I have been much chaffed for instancing Bremen issues as being difficult to get fine in an unused condition, and am told that I should rather have chosen Moldavia, that is to say, I should have substituted the impossible for the difficult. Of course anyone will understand that Bremen are not so very difficult for the collector who has more money than he knows what to do with, but for the average collector, away from the great centres of dealing. I fancy my illustration will be sufficient, despite the chaff of a few old stamp cynics.

Another critic has given me a dressing for harping so much about the prices of stamps as though we were all dealers. Well, hang it, so we are! Every mother's son of us. We are out and out dealers oftener than we suspect. Show me the collector who never sells a stamp and I will contribute my mite to a gorgeous label for attachment to his person for general recogni-

tion and admiration. It is all nonsense to pretend that we are not all keenly interested in the market prices of stamps. No collector can escape from it. The most straight-laced of objectors have to convert themselves, now and then, into dealers. For instance, one sees a finer specimen of a rare stamp in an auction than reposes in one's collection. The better specimen is secured, and the poorer copy is taken out and sold. It is a deal. Of course it is a far cry from such deals as are thus from time to time forced on the collector, to making a regular business of dealing. Still, there is enough necessary dealing, as a natural consequence to collecting, to give market prices and all that concerns their rise and fall an ever present interest to the average collector. Besides, the stability of collecting now rests unquestionably upon the stability of prices. If it were not so the ordinary collector could not afford to put the money he does into stamps. Moreover, there is an indefinable pleasure in learning from the interesting chit chat that is ever going on as to the prices of stamps, that a label for which you only paid a penny or two is now running gaily up into pounds.

Talking about prices, here is a fellow who advertises his pleasure farm in exchange for a collection of stamps. There is something substantial about that.

There has been quite a little excitement worked up over a "half penny" surcharge on the old type of Natal sixpence. "Only £450 of these stamps issued," we are assured. And as that would give over 200,000 stamps I think we may agree that it will suffice for all purposes, especially as the whole shoot disappeared in two days, which means that they were all kindly secured by dealers for the benefit of collectors.

I hear also that "a proclamation" was issued giving power to postmasters to frank envelopes, for money received, and signing their names and designations as postmasters. This little arrangement was "for one day only," 16th of March last. It is to be hoped the Marquis of Ripon will cause a frank inquiry into this franking business.

Keen eyes, materially assisted by a vivid imagination, have discovered an extraordinary error in the Natal surcharge referred to, namely "Ealf penny" instead of "Half penny." Of course the "E" is nothing more than a broken "H." I have verified this, for I have a sheet. The sheet is, however, full of interesting varieties consequent on the use of a font of capitals intended for fancy display work, in which many letters are of two kinds, with and without extended strokes. Thus we have in the word "Postage," long P, long A, &c.

A writer on stamps in a weekly paper here estimates that there are 500,000 to 600,000 stamp collectors in the United Kingdom. He does not tell us how he arrives at his estimate, and most people will think it is as likely to be correct as an estimate of the number of sparrows in this same region.

A Manchester collector is said to have hit upon a very original stamp album. Instead of gumming his stamps into a stamp album he has a longitudinal box fitted with a small objective glass. An endless band bears the stamps, and a tiny lamp and an electric motor, "complete the design," as we say in philatelic phraseology. By pressing a button the endless band

is made to revolve, pausing as each stamp—magnified many times—appears in front of the glass.

The island of St. Helena, has for the time been relieved from the excuse of getting revenue out of stamp collectors pockets, for it is able to report a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to £909. The only trouble now seems to be to know how the dickens they got that £909, for it is stated that the trade of the island has not improved.

I find I have omitted, up to this time, to make any mention of Mr. J. W. Palmer's Philatelists Almanack for 1895. The 1894 article was more interesting, for it contained more of Mr. Palmer in the agony of poetical parturition. There is not a single poem in this 1895 almanack. But here is something to interest you concerning Mr. Palmer's opinion of the value of the Brattlebro' stamp. Says Mr. P.: "The Brattlebro' stamp—rarissimus inter rares—which was sold by J. W. Palmer for £250, is the rarest stamp in the world. It is certainly worth a good deal more than the Mauritius. The pair of Mauritius—the penny and two penny, bearing the words "post office" instead of "post paid"—are worth a little less than the single specimen of the Brattleboro'. The specimens of the Brattleboro' still extant may be counted on the fingers of one hand, but the Mauritius can be numbered by the score."

The postmasters throughout this country have been notified by the post office authorities that the present date stamps are to give place to stamps which will show the time of despatch of the mail on the postmark. The time will be stamped in plain figures, and not in the regulation puzzle code letters as was originally intended. Another victory for Mr. Henniker Heaton.

The libel action to which I referred in your March number as pending between two of our stamp dealers, has not yet come off. But the defendant, a well known man, tells me that his defence will be a plea of justification. The case is likely to be of considerable interest because of the witnesses who will be called.

"Transvaals almost complete!" Such is the announcement in the advertised particulars of a collection which some scoundrel has stolen from Mr. T. W. Chaplin of Johannesburg, Transvaal. "Almost complete," and in a Stafford Smith general album!! I have been collecting Transvaals for many years; I have seen all the big stocks in London, and I think I may safely say that if my own collection, and that of my friend Mr. Pearce were thrown together, and thereto were added the Tapling collection, and all the dealers' stock, they would not suffice to make up a collection which could be properly described as "Almost complete." Some day our wealthy specialists will take up Transvaals, and then they will learn what a fascinating country it is to collect, and what an endless one it is to complete.

Friend Brown has got hold of a philatelic poet of the humorous caste. Here is a sample:

"To see a big Stamp Dealer I, a *greenhorn*, went to Town,
And for half a hard earned dollar got a stamp not worth a *Brown*.
Says he, 'Its a nice new issue, such a lovely specimen,'
But that Skipton, when he saw it, muttered low, '*Not genuen*'."

CHORUS.—Such a very worthless stamp, yes, a bogus of a stamp.
And it nearly, ah, so nearly made me cry.
But my boy, I'll never rest; that philatelist I'll best,
In the sweet, sweet bye and bye.

Here is terrible news for nervous collectors! The *British Medical Journal*, the organ of the British Medical Association, has the following in its issue of this week:—

"At the present day a man of any position in the medical world can scarcely be considered to have fully justified his existence till he has discovered a new disease, or, at least, some previously unsuspected source of danger to health. Dr. Unna, of Hamburg, may therefore be looked upon as doubly fortunate, for besides enriching nosology with more than one new disease, he has now made a considerable section of the human race still further his debtors by showing them that their favorite "hobby" has the added spice of danger required to make it completely delightful. Stamp collecting might at first sight appear to be a perfectly harmless mania, but here, too, as in every other human pleasure or pursuit, it turns out that *latet anguis in herba*. There is a disgusting disease of the hair known as *pie dra* (stone), and hitherto considered to be peculiar to Columbia in South America, where it is comparatively common among the fair sex. Men also suffer, though to a less extent, and chiefly in their beards. Black gritty particles form on the hair shafts; they are so hard that they rattle like pebbles (hence the name) when the comb is used. An unpleasant feature of the affection is a peculiar acid smell. The concretions have been found to consist of the closely-packed spores of a special fungus. The disease is supposed to be connected with a mucilaginous substance which is greatly in favor with the native beauties of Columbia for anointing their dark tresses. Dr. Unna has satisfied himself that this interesting complaint can be conveyed to Europe by a somewhat unexpected channel. He has recently had under his care a professional brother whose beard was unquestionably affected with *pie dra*. The patient had never been near Columbia, and the question was how could he have got the disease? It turned out, however, that he often received letters from Columbia, and he was in the habit of detaching the stamps by soaking them in water. Dr. Unna conjectures that he may have innoculated himself with the fungus which causes the disease while fiddling with his beard, with fingers still wet with the water in which he had soaked the stamps. The theory appears to involve the hypothesis that the "mucilaginous substance" which is suspected of breeding the disease is used in Columbia for gumming stamps; but, at any rate, the case should be a warning to stamp collectors as suggesting the possibility of the importation of the germs of various inoculable diseases from their native haunts."

Following out this theory to its natural conclusion we should cut off all business relations with any and every country having epidemics or diseases peculiar to itself, for fear that we may, by handling the products of that country, inoculate ourselves with some form of disease. Stamp collectors may suffer from what the writer calls a harmless mania, but they are sane enough to be pretty certain that they stand much more danger from Esculapius at home than they do from diseases from over the sea. Moreover, collectors do not lick their stamps, and when an outcry is raised by the stamp users of Columbia then we shall know there is something in the discovery. Mean while, as a precautionary measure, it may be as well for those collectors who have flowing beards to drop in at the nearest barbers and have them off.

The most bloated of bloated fashions in latter-day specialising is to devote a page to copies, shades if possible, of each stamp. First a page of well displayed *unused* copies, then a page to follow, of the same stamp *used*. It would make your lips water to see some collections arranged on this plan. Mr. Ehrenbach's old Germans are so arranged, and I know nothing to beat his neat display of unobtainables. But fancy Moldavias, 81 paras, in such profusion!

In the matter of albums the taste is decidedly settling down in favor of a portable size. In fact there may be said to be a revolt against the ponderous two horse wagon load albums. Why on earth they ever came into fashion is a mystery. They could not have been designed by any collector that wanted to take them to and fro to Philatelic meetings. Small albums and small catalogues is the order of the day.

A good few specialists are going in for Greece. Lieut. Napier, who specialises them, has done much to popularise them of late. His own collection is said to be a very grand one. As a convert I am bound to admit that it is a most interesting country to collect. They are pretty stamps, and what is much to the purpose are, in the matter of price, very reasonable, indeed cheap.

A wordy duel has begun between the two Shanghai specialists—Mr. Thornhill, the author of Gibbons' Handbook of Shanghai, and Mr. Wickham Jones, a member of the London Philatelic Society. Mr. Jones has pitched into Mr. Thornhill's book, in a long article in the *London Philatelist*, and Mr. Thornhill replies in the next issue of Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*. Truly it must be most exciting to the readers of these journals. Of course the readers of the *L. P.* will think that Mr. Thornhill has committed suicide out of sheer fright, as no reply appears from him in the *L. P.* And the readers of the *M. J.*, when they read Mr. Thornhill's reply will be asking "who the Jericho is this Jones?" And if the battle wages warm, and a lot of ink get spilled over it, it will develop into a sort of mystery on both sides so far as the readers are concerned.

The old issues of Newfoundland are in much request, as collectors who have neglected them are getting frightened that if that colony gets swallowed up in the Canadian federation, as seems more than probable, those old favorites will run out of all reasonable reach.

LONDON, May 11, 1895.

The philatelic event of the month, and, probably the event of the year, is the practical effect which has already been given to the outcry against speculative and unnecessary issues. There is no question now that at last, collectors and dealers are thoroughly and determinedly roused on the matter, and that being so they are not at all likely to let it rest until they have safeguarded their hobby and their business from the deliberate swindling of the manufacturers of labels intended solely to fool money out of the pockets of philatelists. The combination for action is the strongest that has ever been brought about in philatelic circles. It includes a strong committee of the London Philatelic Society, three of whom are members of the Council of the Society, with Mr. Castle at their head, heart and soul in the business. On the dealers side we have every leading dealer in the trade with the one excep-

tion of Mr. W. Brown of Salisbury. Mr. C. J. Phillips is taking the lead in his own energetic style as the principal dealer in this country. The London Philatelic Society opened the ball by inviting the principal dealers to meet their committee for a conference to settle the basis for combined action. That meeting has been held, and I now have the pleasure to enclose you an early proof of the official report of what was done.

EFFINGHAM HOUSE, Arundel St., Strand, W. C.
10th May, 1895.

DEAR SIR: The Philatelic Society, London, having recently appointed a committee to consider the best means for putting a stop to the great increase in the production of unnecessary and speculative stamps, a special meeting, to which representatives of the leading stamp importers and members of the Philatelic Press were invited, was held at the Society's rooms on Monday evening, the 6th May, 1895, for the consideration and discussion of the whole subject. I have been directed to forward to you the following report of the proceedings at such meeting. Yours truly,

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec. to the Committee.*

There were present at the meeting the members of the Committee: Messrs. M. P. Castle (in the chair), R. Ehrenbach, J. A. Tilleard, E. J. Nankivell, and H. R. Oldfield, and in addition Messrs. Percy C. Bishop, Theodore Buhl, F. R. Ginn, M. Giwelb, H. Hilckes, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, H. Stafford Smith, and D. W. Wood.

Numerous letters regretting the inability of the writers to be present at the meeting, and expressing sympathy with the movement, and promises of practical support, were read, including communications from Messrs. Butler Bros., of Oxford; Messrs. Clarke & Co., of Bushey; Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich; Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., of Bath; and Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham.

The Chairman, having explained the object of the meeting, moved the following resolution:—

I. "That this meeting is of opinion that the great increase in the production of speculative stamps, for sale to Collectors, threatens to have a very serious effect on the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Castle called attention to the strong feeling on this subject which had been expressed both in this country and abroad, and pointed out that the steps proposed to be taken were for the common good, the interests both of collectors and of dealers being identical so far as these issues were concerned.

Mr. C. J. Phillips, in seconding the resolution, referred to correspondence which had passed between Messrs Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and various leading houses representing the chief European firms of dealers and importers. The following are short extracts from the replies received by Mr. Phillips, which were of considerable length, and showed a remarkable unanimity of opinion amongst the writers as to the desirability of some steps being taken to put an end to speculative and unnecessary issues of stamps.

Messrs. Whitfield King, of Ipswich, write: "We had already on our own initiative decided some time ago not to buy or sell any more speculative issues."

Mons. J. B. Moens, of Brussels, writes: "As regards the rubbish that comes in from all quarters and that will be death of Philately, I share your opinion that they ought not to be sold."

Mr. Senf (of the firm of Senf Bros.), of Leipsic, writes: "I, too, share your doubts as to the future of Philately. I am not aware if you know that

for many years past I have been of opinion that everything not unavoidably necessary should be rejected, and I have always borne this in mind when writing our postage stamp albums."

Mons. Maury, of Paris, writes: "I have always in my journal warmly spoken against these speculative stamps. . . . It would be very useful to have the assent of Editors of Albums that they will not provide spaces for these stamps."

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., of New York, write: "We think the subject worthy of serious consideration, and we certainly feel inclined to join you in the matter."

Messrs. C. H. Mekeel & Co., of St. Louis, U. S. A., write: "The future of Philately is certainly menaced by the issues of stamps continually being prepared for the benefit of collectors. . . . If four or five of the leading firms agree on a certain policy with regard to stamps of this character, we shall be glad to co-operate with them."

After some further discussion the above resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Buhl, and after some discussion was carried unanimously:

II. *"That it is desired to form a representative Committee of the leading dealers and importers and of the Philatelic Press in Great Britain to co-operate with the Committee of the London Philatelic Society in considering the measures to be taken to prevent the issue of unnecessary stamps and surcharges, and to warn Collectors against purchasing them."*

Various matters of detail in connection with this resolution were discussed, and ultimately postponed for consideration by the two Committees.

In response to questions, the Society's Committee explained the many obvious reasons which had actuated the members in suggesting the formation of separate committees, representing the "trade" and "collectors," rather than a joint Committee, and it was also pointed out that consultations could be held when required, and that emergency sub-committees could be appointed, if necessary, to deal with pressing matters.

The following further resolutions were then duly considered and unanimously agreed to:—

III. *"That it should be the duty of the two Committees to enquire into the status of all future issues, and to decide what shall be classed as unnecessary or speculative, and to arrange for public notice being given of their decision in the Philatelic Press."*

(Proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Nankivell.)

IV. *"That the two Committees shall use their utmost efforts to secure the exclusion from all Journals, Catalogues, and Albums of all unnecessary issues."*

(Proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Peckitt.)

V. *"That with regard to existing issues the two Committees shall consult, and public notice shall be given of such stamps as may be agreed to be unnecessary."*

(Proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Giwelb.)

Mr. C. J. Phillips then intimated that all members of the trade invited to or attending that meeting, together with other well-known stamp dealers and importers, would be asked to meet at the offices of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, on Friday the 10th of May, at 3 P. M., to consider the appointment of a representative committee of the trade.

The proceedings, which throughout had been most harmonious and enthusiastic, then terminated with a vote of thanks to the London Philatelic

Society and its special committee appointed to consider this subject, and to the Chairman and Hon. Secretary of such Committee.

I need add very little to this report. There was not a dissentient voice as to the absolute necessity of taking action. The main discussion turned on ways and means of getting to work. It will be noted that the resolutions carefully leave the details to be settled by the joint Committees. The question which will at once occur to everybody on reading the report will be why have two Committees? This was thoroughly gone into, and it was ultimately unanimously agreed that it would be better for dealers and collectors each to be represented by a separate committee, the collectors' committee being essentially a committee for making suggestions, and the dealers' committee one for inquiry and action. The two bodies will constantly confer with each other, and will, when necessary, take joint, or separate, action as may be deemed advisable. *The Financial News* commenting on the movement constitutes itself "the Devil's advocate" in the following editorial: "Those amiable and interesting cranks the philatelists, are going to take a step which will be regretted by one or two struggling States which have made greater profits out of their stamp issues than the legitimate demand for postage purposes would ever have brought in. A good many issues have been made in different parts of the world simply for sale to collectors; but the philatelists propose to refuse quotations—or, at least, to stop dealings—in stamps which have not been honestly intended for postal requirements. It is absurd to blame the poverty-stricken States which have aided their slender resources at the expense, of stamp collectors; for they have simply done what they could to satisfy a demand. The responsibility is all on the side of the collectors, who wanted postal "freaks" and eccentric issues, and our sympathy is all with the poor little countries who are to be deprived of this interesting means of earning an honest penny or two."

Therefore, I think I may already say that we have sounded the death knell of Speculative issues in this country. It now remains for collectors and dealers in other countries to follow suit, and so close the ranks for ever against the further sale of bogus stamps.

If the action of our Committees is backed up by the watchful co-operation of similar Committees in other countries it will be impossible for any Speculative issue, however well planned, to run the gauntlet. Some may escape into the *Chronicle of New Issues*, now and then, but they are certain to meet their fate before they can get into the albums.

The Nyassaland bogies have been exposed with a vengeance. They have turned out to be absolutely worthless, and now it is officially announced that in consequence of irregularities in the administration of the company the public prosecutor is to be set to work with the view of dissolving the company. The company has been the subject of unpleasant rumours for some time past. The Speculative Issue Joint Committee, if it had been in existence a few months ago, would have saved friend Brown from coming such a cropper as he has over his agency for such ineffable rubbish. As it is, it must have cost him a pretty penny returning the money for all the sales he must have affected, for he boomed them considerably; even in his April list they are still retained, though unpriced, hoping no doubt that they would yet be duly authorized. The latest news must have shaken his faith to the last degree. It is a scand-

alous shame that so good a fellow as Brown should have been made the scapegoat over the business; but it should convince him of the necessity for the protection which the Speculative Issues Committee is formed to afford.

The following telegram is going the round of the press :

MARITZBURG.—Old sixpenny stamps surcharged halfpenny, recently issued by the postal department, are becoming still more valuable. This morning there were buyers of 5s sheets at six guineas each. This afternoon these sheets were selling for £7. These stamps are being extensively dealt in on the streets throughout each day. The craze is increasing daily in intensity. A well-known citizen, who bought large numbers of these stamps when first issued, sold a lot yesterday, clearing a profit of over £500. Those he has left are valued at £1,800 estimated at present prices.

I have reason to believe that the attention of the home authorities will be directed to the speculation that has taken place in this stamp; as Natal is a Crown colony we may hear something further before long.

The following were the chief prices realized at a recent sale of postage stamps by Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper: France, a strip of six 1f, one *tête bêche*, £6; Ceylon, 4d rose, imperforate, £16; 8d brown, imperforate, £13; Labuan, provisional 6c on 16c red and blue, £10 10s; Canada, ½d rose, two strips of three on envelopes, £4 10s, a strip of six ½d rose on envelope £9, 6½d, green unused, £5 10s; Newfoundland, 6½d carmine vermilion used, £14; Nova Scotia, half a 6d green used as 3d, £3 10s; United States, 1869, a pair of 90c unused, £9; Trinidad, lithographed, 1d red, a pair, £3 17s 6d, 6d green, imperforate, £3 5s; Turks Island, 4d on 1s prune and 4d on 1d red, £4 12s 6d, 4d on 1d with inverted surcharge, £4 10s; Pacific Steam Navigation Company, one real blue, £4 12s 6d; Queensland, a pair of 2s 6d unused, £3 12s 6d, a pair of 5s unused, £3 12s 6d, a pair of 10s unused, £6, a pair of 20s unused, £4; Victoria, 2d lilac, fine background, £5; New South Wales, Sydney views, 1d red, £4 12s 6d, 2d blue, £3 12s 6d. The notable lot in these prices is the 4d imperforate Ceylon. In the sales of 1888-9 this stamp fetched an average of £5 11s 6d and it has been rising steadily ever since, till now it has reached the record figure of £16.

After all the alteration in the wagon in the central arms in the new design of stamps of the Transvaal, has been made. The two shafts have given place to the one shaft, or disselboom, as it is properly termed. The first delivery with two shafts was put into circulation, but the disselboom was introduced into the design before a second delivery was made and is now in circulation. As the two shaft wagon will be more or less scarce in time, those who collect Transvaal issues should see to it that their sets of the double shaft variety are complete in good time. The one shilling will be the scarcest.

Fleet street, as all places in the world has begun to turn out stamp curiosities in the shape of labels intended, so it is said, for local consumption in the Island of Madagascar. They emanate from a firm of advertisement agents. The inscription on one "Voamena," is said to be Fleet-Street—Malagasy for "Twopence." But it has led to the stamps being nick-named the "Whoa Emma" series.

May 14th.

The meeting of the Stamp Trade foreshadowed in the report of the meeting at the rooms of the London Philatelic Society has been held, and a representative committee has been formed to act in conjunction with the committee of the London Society. Mr. Gordon Smith has been appointed Secretary. A meeting of the joint committees is to be held on Friday the next. Those who have been shaking their very wise heads and fearing that the movement would open out into a lot of raving against all and sundry issues would do well to possess their souls in patience till they have the programme before them. Then they will learn that wisdom and sanity is not an exclusive possession. Neither collectors nor dealers are so bereft as to waste their precious time tilting Don Quixote style, at post office authorities who would simply put their fingers to their noses. The combination have the power to decree a ruinous silence which will effect a much more speedy reform than all the ranting against sinning post offices that some recommend. The committees will not condemn without good reason, and they are sufficiently representative of all interests to close the English market from this time forth and for ever against swindling issues.

Let collectors and dealers in other countries go and do likewise, and the profitable manufacture of bogus rubbish will be at an end before the year is out.

The effect of the movement is already apparent, for Mr. William Brown, who was inclined to doubt the possibility of giving practical effect to the outcry, and has therefore hung back, has now thrown in his lot with us in his last number of the *P. J. G. B.* His only doubt at present is that we may not be quite sure that we can boycott certain postal issues entirely, and yet be certain that some one will not keep a few up his sleeve. Now what the deuce will be the use of anyone keeping rubbish up his sleeve which is excluded from the catalogues and the albums? The objection, to be of any force, must infer that the joint committees are very likely to order a boycott of some really genuine issue. The committees are not at all likely to do anything of the sort. It is far more likely that, in their natural desire not to exclude any genuine postal issue, they will pass some things which should strictly be excluded, and which, eventually, may, on reconsideration, have to be excluded. But all doubtful stamps will have to establish their *bona fides*. Ah! say the doubters, but what are doubtful stamps? Doubtful stamps are those labels which engender suspicion. If you have a label offered you to do duty for an island described in the latest gazetteers as uninhabited you naturally want to know something more about those labels before you accept them. And if a dealer is offered a long set of new issues up to £25 labels at *half face* he is naturally suspicious. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that not a single swindle has been ever perpetrated upon collectors or dealers in the past in this matter of new issues connected with which there has not been enough to justify delay and enquiry, and that such delay and enquiry in the future will be the salvation of Philately.

Mr. Brown, who has been so badly bitten in the matter of Nyassa, announces in the May number of his journal his desire to recall all he has sold and return the money. Those who imagine that Mr. Brown has been a willing tool in the hands of greedy speculators never made a greater mistake. There is not a soul who knows him who would not say he is the last man for

that sort of business. Therefore it is no use girding at Brown as some seem inclined to do. He is the victim of an unfortunate business. When the criminal proceedings, which a Reuter's telegram announces are to be taken against the Co. by the Portuguese Government, have been opened, we shall probably hear more of the stamp issue and its *raison d'être*.

Grecians and Chilians are creeping into popularity.

Of Chilians I have recently met with two copies on what I believe to be laid paper, and last Friday I submitted them to a meeting of the London Philatelic Society. Friends Castle and Bacon shook their philatelic heads, and final judgment is withheld till I have submitted the specimens to an expert in the paper trade. In the meantime, it will be interesting to know whether any of your readers have met with other specimens. My copies are water-marked with the long 5 of the 1865 issue.

Like many others I am surprised that the beautiful issues of Greece have been so long neglected. They are full of interest, full of variety, and full of unsolved problems. They afford grand opportunities for shades of the most distinct and surprising variety; and they present the marked differences that distinguish engravers printings from crude local work with the same plates. And they are still very cheap.

As I write, I hear that a very fine and beautiful design has been approved for a new series of Greek stamps. The head of Hermes, copied from an ancient gold medal, takes the place of the one, as Brown's sprightly review put it, in a fancy hat *inconnu des anciens*, for internal communication, while for further travels Hermes is fastening on his sandals. There is also it seems a series of seven commemorative of the Olympian games, of high artistic merit.

The London Society's next work I am told is now well in hand; and we may expect to see the complete issue of the *magnum opus* on the African colonies before the year closes.

And some are asking, are we to have an Exhibition? I hope not this year, for the very tangible reason that an exhibition at end of a year does not bring in so many new members to the society as an exhibition at the beginning of a year, when the subscription commences.

The following questions put to the Postmaster General in the House of Commons last night, and the ministers reply will be read with interest —

Mr. Henniker-Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he had observed an advertisement in *The Times* purporting to give from the "Post Office Guide" the rates of postage for "*The Times Atlas*" to the British colonies and dependencies, and also to the principal foreign countries of the world; whether he had noticed that there were 38 different rates of postage for the 74 countries in the list, based upon no common principle, most of them far exceeding the freightage paid upon a ton of merchandise, the charges being higher to our colonies than to foreign countries—for instance, to British Guiana 7s.6d. to Dutch Guiana 4s.6d., and to French Guiana 3s.11d.: to Cochin China (French), 4s. 8d.; to Hongkong (British), 5s. 10d.; to Egypt (under England) 5s., and to Massowah (Italy) 3s. 8d.: to Tunis (France), 3s. 1d.: to the Congo

Free State (Belgian) 3s. 5d., to the Gold Coast (British) 8s. 3d., to the Cameroons (German) 4s., and to French Congo 3s. 11d.; and, finally, to British New Guinea 8s. 3d., and to German New Guinea 4s. 10d.; and whether he would endeavor to arrange with the other members of the Postal Union for the establishment of a general parcel post (the United States being included in the scheme) at uniform rates, based as nearly as may be on the actual cost of transmission and delivery.

MR. A. MORLEY.—The advertisement to which the question no doubt refers, gives the cost of an 11lb. parcel sent by parcel post to various places abroad by British, colonial, or foreign services, or a combination of such, as the case may be. The endeavor of her Majesty's Government in entering some years ago on this service, of which it had no experience, was to fix the rates in accordance with the estimated expenses, with some margin to secure the State against loss. As experience has been gained, rates found to be more than duly profitable have been reduced, and the process is still going on. But the circumstances are so dissimilar in this country and foreign countries that, with every desire for a more uniform tariff for places abroad, I see very little likelihood of attaining entire uniformity. On the basis of expense such a tariff is simply impossible. One important difference between our system and that of the Postal Union is that we recognize the difference of cost as between light and heavy parcels, while the Union does not; hence, while a comparison of rates to foreign countries and colonies shows an advantage to foreign countries in regard to heavy parcels, it shows a great advantage to colonies on light parcels. A comparison of parcel post and freight rates would not be apposite, as the latter do not include collection, inland conveyance, Customs formalities, or delivery.

SIR J. LENG asked the Postmaster-General whether, on two occasions recently, the American mails made up in London on Saturdays had reached New York within a few hours of those made up on the preceding Wednesday. The hon. member also asked other questions on the same subject.

MR. A. MORLEY.—The answer to the first paragraph of the hon. member's question is "Yes;" and this is one of the minor drawbacks which occasionally qualify the public advantage of introducing such swift boats as the Campania and Lucania into a mail service. With regard to the second paragraph of the question. I am glad to be able to assure the House that there will not be every fortnight this year a practically simultaneous delivery at New York of the Wednesday and Saturday mails. As far as can be judged from the information in my hands, this is not likely to happen on many occasions in the next few months. Nevertheless, I have already called the attention of the contractors to the postal disadvantage resulting from the juxtaposition of slow and fast boats, and have ascertained from them that they have re-engined the Germanic with the view of securing a considerable acceleration by that vessel; and I have also obtained from them a promise to curtail the use of the slow boats as far as possible. The hon. member is doubtless aware that the arrangements for accelerating the American mail on Saturday, which were rendered possible by the Saturday half-holiday, have reduced by at least four hours the interval between the sailings of the Wednesday and Saturday packet.

CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

In order to be able to supply the subscribers to this work with the complete plates of the varieties of the stamps of the first issue of the Philippine Islands, we are in need of the following stamps which we desire to have

photographed. We shall be very thankful to any of our readers who may have any of these in their possession to send them to us by registered mail, and we shall, of course, be responsible for their full value until they are returned to the owners' hands.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1854 issue, | 1 real blue, Nos. 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 34, 37. |
| | 2 reales green, Nos. 29, 30. |
| 1859 issue, | 5 cuartos red, block of 4 varieties. |
| | 10 cuartos rose, block of 4 varieties. |

NOTES.

We illustrate below the Chilian provisional unpaid letter stamps chronicled some time ago.



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Smith's Monthly Circular chronicles the 4 cent of the 1894 issue of Sarawak imperforate horizontally.

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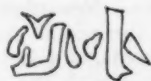
The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* states that unpaid letter stamps of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 paras are to be issued in Servia, and also postal cards, with border, of 5 and 10 paras, single and reply, and letter cards of 5 and 10 paras.

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L'Echo de la Timbrologie notes that copies of the current 5 and 20c France have been found with the paper colored on the back. The 75 centimes of French Guinea has also been seen with paper colored on both sides.

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Below we illustrate the watermark of the Hankow stamps chronicled in April.



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Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 10 pfennige of Germany with a dot on each side of the central branch of the T in REICHSPOST. This is due merely to a slight break on the plate.

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We have seen two horizontal rows of the 1 cent brown, of the 1894 issue of Salvador, imperforate horizontally between.

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Dr. B. M. Feldmann has shown us the 2 cent claret of the 1892 issue of

the United States without shading under the shield. The 2 cent green of the 1887 issue exists in the same way.

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We have seen two horizontal rows of the 2 centavo brown, of the 1892 issue of Ecuador, imperforated horizontally in the centre.

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According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, the State of Santander will shortly issue a 5 centavo stamp of a new design.

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Mr. A. L. Townsend has shown us a vertical pair of the 25 cent Power of Attorney of the U. S. imperforate horizontally.

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Mr. L. M. Libbey informs us that he has a 2 cent lake playing card stamp of the United States rouletted at top and bottom but imperforate at sides. The period is also missing between "August" and "1894."

* * * * *

We have seen the 15c on 25c unpaid letter stamp of Martinique with red surcharge with the surcharge inverted and "TIMBRE POSTE" under "MAR-

"15

TINIQUE" MARTINIQUE also with surcharge inverted with 15 at top
TIMBRE POSTE";

and without "TIMBRE POSTE" "15
MARTINIQUE."

* * * * *

Mr. R. B. Leefe informs us that he has the 1 penny red of the 1892 issue of Tonga and the 1 penny blue of the same date surcharged G. F. B., both cut diagonally and used as $\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

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Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste states that on account of the continual decline in the currency, the stamps of Indo-China will probably be surcharged with the value in cents and piastres.

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L'Echo de la Timbrologie mentions that it is contemplated to change the colors of the current Austrian stamps and to issue unpaid letter stamps, of the same type as the current issue, of the values of 2, 6 and 7 kreuzer.

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According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Belgium is about to issue unpaid letter stamps of 5, 50 centimes and 1 franc.

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Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that it is likely that on the occasion of the revival of the Olympic games in Greece a set of special stamps and cards will be issued for use during the festivities.

A more senseless issue it would be difficult to imagine and we recommend that these stamps be left severely alone.

* * * * *

Mr. J. N. Luff has shown us the 2 pence of the 1892 issue of British Bechuanaland with double surcharge one over the other.

We have seen the 1 penny of the 1864 issue of Tasmania perforated 10 with double perforation at bottom, and the 2 pence perforated 11½ with double perforation at right side and bottom.

* * * * *

Messrs. Makins & Co., have shown us a vertical pair of the current 1 candareen of China imperforate in the center.

* * * * *

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* states that letter sheets of 3 and 12½ cents—single and reply—are shortly to be issued in the Netherlands.

* * * * *

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* mentions that the dies used for stamping envelopes to order in Great Britain have been changed, with the exception of the 10 pence. The 6 pence is a new die without any circles for the date, and the 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 pence and the 1 shilling have the circles filled.

* * * * *

We have seen two vertical rows of the 2 centavos vermilion of the 1894 issue of Nicaragua imperforate vertically between, and two horizontal rows of the 20 centavos red of the same issue imperforate horizontally between.

* * * * *

The stamps of the French offices in China and in Morocco are now surcharged in vermilion instead of carmine.

* * * * *

Our European contemporaries have just discovered that the 1 penny envelope of the Leeward Islands exists in size 120x95 mm. (square) chronicled by us in July, 1891.

* * * * *

Mr. Paez informs us that the following quantities of Peruvian stamps were surcharged with portrait of Morales Bermudez:

1c orange,	175,164
1c green,	516,823
2c carmine,	631,057
2c mauve,	883,260
2c vermilion and black	543,127
5c blue	71,980*
5c blue black,	499,615*
10c green,	1,568,160
50c green,	76,485
5cc rose and black,	3,000*
1s blue and black,	1,000*

*Exhausted.

* * * * *

Mr. Joseph Rechert sends us the following list of the varieties of the Columbian issue of envelopes.

With dot with Meridian.

1 cent	P. Q.
2 cents	P. Q. R. I.
5 cents	P. Q. R. G. H. I.
10 cents	

Without dot with Meridian.

1 cent	A. Q. N R.
2 cents	A. P. Q. N. R. G. H. I.
5 cents	Q. P. R.
10 cents	G. H. I.

With dot without Meridian.	
1 cent	A. P. Q. N. R.
2 cents	P. Q. R.
5 cents	Q. R. G. I. H.
10 cents	

Without dot without Meridian.	
1 cent	
2 cents	H. G.
5 cents	Q. G.

CHRONICLE.

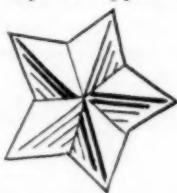
UNITED STATES.—Mr. Mandel has shown us the secret marks of the Continental Banknote Co. on the 2 cent, the 24 cent and the 90 cent stamps.



In the 2 cent it consists of a small diagonal line in the scroll at the left of the s of "U. S."



In the 24c it consists in the thickening of some of the lines of shading in the right star in the upper label. In the 90c stamp the upper right corner



star has been treated in a similar manner.

Mr. H. E. Deats has shown us an unknown local in the shape of a 2c value of the California Penny Post.

Mr. J. K. Schuh has shown us the 3c of the 1856 issue on thin horizontally laid paper.

Mr. John N. Luff has shown us the 90c carmine of the 1872 issue on vertically ribbed paper.

We have seen the 2 cent stamp of the current issue printed on water-marked paper, its appearance being due to the counterfeiting which was discovered recently. Mr. M. A. Young informs us that the 1 and the 10 cent values have also been issued. The watermark consists of the letters "U S P S" in double line capitals 16 mm. high repeated in the sheet, as per the following diagram of a quarter sheet.

U 2 9 2

P S U S P S U S P
 S U S P S U S P S
 U S P S U S P S U
 S P S U S P S U S
 P S U S P S U S P
 S U S P S U S P S
 U S P S U S P S U
 S P S U S P S U S
 P S U S P S U S P
 S U S P S U S P S

As will be seen from the diagram, there are only 9 letters horizontally covering the space of ten stamps and one border, and ten letters vertically covering the space of ten stamps and one border. This watermark has been found on the stamps with triangle I, II, III.

Mr. Frank P. Brown has shown us the current 1c wrapper the stamp of which is printed in dark blue.

Adhesive stamps.

1856 issue.

Perforated.

Horizontally laid paper.

3c red

1872 issue.

Perforated.

2c brown with secret mark

24c purple with secret mark

90c carmine with secret mark

1873 issue.

Perforated.

Ribbed paper.

90c carmine

1895.

Watermarked "U. S. P. S." repeated in horizontal rows.

Perforated.

1c ultramarine

2c rose, triangle type 1

2c rose, triangle type 2

2c rose, triangle type 3

10c dark green

Triangle type I, the lines cross the triangle in its entire width and are of the same thickness as the horizontal lines of the groundwork.

Triangle type II, the lines also cross the triangle in its entire width but are thinner than the lines of the groundwork.

Triangle type III, the lines do not cross the frame of the triangle and are thinner than those in the groundwork.

Triangle I and III were illustrated in last month's journal.

Local stamp.

California Penny Post Co.



2c blue

AUSTRIA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a number of perforations of the 1883 issue; some of these are already noted in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors; we mention below those not yet catalogued by us.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 9.

2kr brown and black

3kr green and black

5kr rose and black

Perforated 9x9½.

2kr brown and black

3kr green and black

Perforated 10.

*2kr brown and black

Perforated 10x10½.

2kr brown and black

3kr green and black

N.B.—Those marked * are not given in the *Monthly Journal's* list.

BENIN.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the current 1, 2, 3, 4, 40 and 60 centimes unpaid letter stamps of the French colonies surcharged Benin (without accent) in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.



1c black, black surcharge

2c " " "

3c " " "

40c " " "

60c " " "

BRAZIL.—According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, postal cards of 40 reis have been issued with the instructions "Neste lado só o endereço," in small thick type measuring 30x1 mm. Envelopes have also been issued with the letters of the word "reis" closer together. At the time of going to press we receive from Mr. Nielsen, a 40 reis Post Card, issued on April 30th, with stamp of the same type as the current 10 reis adhesive; the face of the card is deep buff, and the reverse pale buff, blue ruled. Messrs. Bruck & Nielsen also send us a 200 reis Letter Card issued on the same day, with stamp of the same type as the current adhesive of the same value; the face is lavender and inside pale buff, blue ruled.

Envelopes.

White laid paper.

Size 160x91 mm.

100r red

Size 133x107 mm.

100r red

Postal cards.

BILHETE POSTAL

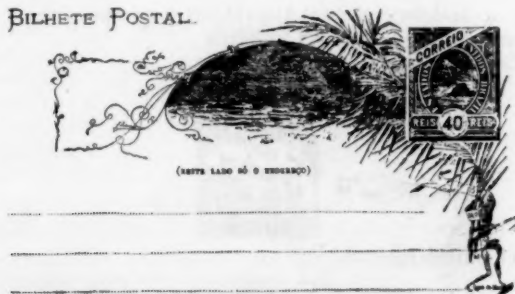


Brazil

40r red and ultramarine, *white*

40r red and blue, *yellowish*

BILHETE POSTAL



Brazil

40r green and dark ultramarine, *deep buff*

Letter card.



200r orange, black and deep ultramarine, *lavender* Perf. I.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—We copy the following from *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*:

"We have received from Mr. Maunder a set of stamps, etc., that are to be used in this colony. The design consists of the arms and supporters (two negroes) and motto below in center, and printed in black. Above are two scrolls, the upper one solid, inscribed 'POSTAGE' & 'REVENUE,' the other white and inscribed 'BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.' The lower values have the values in small squares in bottom corners, while the higher values (2/6 and over) are larger and have the value in words at bottom.

"The Registered Envelopes are of the old shape, with flap at right side, and have the 'R' in an oval at left with inscription 'BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE' at top above the usual instructions. The stamp is oval and with the arms in center and above the name, as on the front, with 'REGISTRATION FOUR PENCE' in a scroll below.

"The Post Cards have the Royal Arms at top with 'POST'-'CARD' to right or left, with the name in a scroll in two lines. The two lower values have the word 'INTERNAL' below the name, and the higher value 'EXTERNAL.' There is on the outside of the card a frame consisting of a continuous black line, then a blank line, and the extreme edge is yellow.

"The stamps appear to be lithographed, are unwatermarked and perforated 14."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

- 1p black
- 2p black and green
- 4p black and orange
- 6p black and blue
- 1sh black and rose
- 2sh 6p black and violet
- 3sh black and yellow
- 5sh black and olive
- £1 black and orange
- £10 black and vermilion
- £25 black and blue green

Registration envelopes.

Size F.

4p blue, *white*

Size H2.

4p blue, *white**Postal cards.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p black and yellow, stamp black and yellow, *white*1p black and yellow, stamp black and yellow, *white*2p black and yellow, stamp black and yellow, *white*

CANADA.—The *Post Office* states that the current 1 cent wrapper is now issued on yellow paper.

Wrapper.

1c slate on yellow paper.

CEYLON.—Mr. E. G. Rusbridge has sent us a 5c wrapper the issue of which was heralded last month.

Wrapper.

Size 155x335 mm.

5c orange brown on brown manila

COSTA RICA.—We have seen the 2 centavos of the 1883 issue and the 10 centavos of the 1887 issue surcharged horizontally *Guanacaste*

Guanacaste.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

2c carmine

10c orange

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Mr. C. A. Bornn has sent us a just issued, provisional 10 cent stamp made by surcharging the current 50 cent stamp horizontally in three lines, 10—CENTS—1895.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated

Watermarked a Crown.

10c on 50c mauve, black surcharge

FERNANDO PO.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the current 1 and 5 centimos stamps have been surcharged "Habilitado para correos 50 cent. pta." in blue.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

50c on 1c green, blue surcharge

50c on 5c blue " "

FINLAND.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles the following uncatalogued perforations of the 1875-81 issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11x12 1/2.

2p gray

5p orange

10p brown

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the issue of a 3 pesa reply card made by surcharging the stamps on the current 5pf reply card of Germany "3 PESA."

Postal card.

3px3p on 5px5pf green, black surcharge, buff

HORTA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that a 20 reis postal card has been issued.

Postal card.

20r mauve, buff

HONGKONG.—Mr. C. J. Reed sends us the four cent Postal card which, since the first of May, is issued on pale buff card.

Postal card.



4c slate, pale buff

ICELAND.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that a 50 aur official stamp has been issued.

Official stamp.



Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 14.

50a violet

Bussahir State.—This State, the geographical position of which is probably known to most of our readers, although we have been unable to find it on any map, has just issued some stamps, samples of which have been sent us by Messrs. Basakhee Ram Hurdial; each stamp has a monogram formed of the letters *R* *S* in ornamented type.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 7.

Horizontally laid paper.

½a slate, monogram red
 1a red " violet
 2a yellow " green

Wove paper.

4a lilac, monogram red

8a red brown, monogram violet
 12a green " red
 1r blue " red

ITALY.—The official postal card is now dated "93," instead of "91," and has an inscription at top in French "Carte Postale Italie." The words "*Provincia di*" have been suppressed and the inscription at the left has been lengthened by the addition of the words "*della presente*."

Official postal card.

10c carmine, *straw*

LOURENCO MARQUES.—We have received a series of the stamps of the now current colonial type.

Adhesive stamps.



Various perforations.

5r yellow
 10r reddish violet
 15r chocolate
 20r lavender
 25r green
 50r light blue

Newspaper stamps.

75r carmine
 80r yellow green
 100r brown, *buff*
 150r carmine, *rose*
 200r dark blue, *blue*
 300r dark blue, *buff*



Various perforations.

2½r brown

LUXEMBURG.—We have seen the 10 centimes of the 1892 issue perforated 11½x11, and the 12½ centimes of the same issue perforated 11. We have received the 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 centimes of the new type; the same have also been issued surcharged S. P.

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated 11½x11.
 10c carmine
 Perforated 11.
 12½c slate blue



- Perforated 12½.
 1c pale violet
 2c brown
 4c olive yellow
 5c green
 10c carmine
Official stamps.
 Surcharged S. P. in black.
 Perforated 12½.
 1c pale violet
 2c brown
 4c olive yellow
 5c green
 10c carmine

MEXICO.—The current 3 centavos postal card for the interior has also been issued on buff card. We wonder if this is also by error. They certainly seem to be especially careless in Mexico in the manufacture of their postal cards.

We have received a 2 centavos wrapper of the same design as the 1 centavo chronicled last month; the wrapper also has the error "Fajilla."

Wrappers.

ESTA FAJILLA SIRVE PARA IMPRESOS CUYO
 PESO NO EXCEDEA DE 100 GRAMOS



Señor

ESTADO DE _____



5cgr

SERVICIO INTERIOR

Manila paper.

Size 250x82 mm.

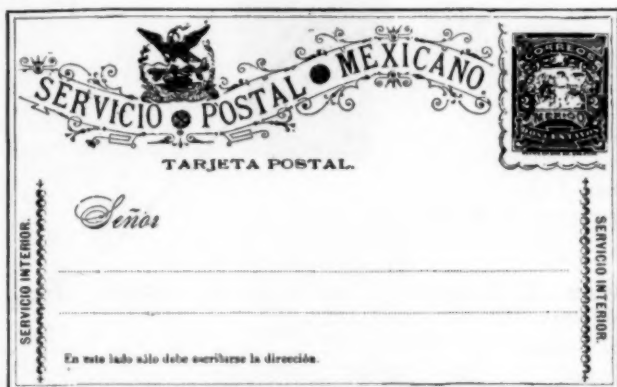
2c carmine, stamp carmine

2c rose " "

Variety:

Senor instead of Senor (broken "r").

Postal card.



3c brown, carmine impression, buff, 8 varieties.

NETHERLANDS.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a long list of perforations of the stamps of the 1882-85 issue; nine tenths of these are mentioned in the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors; we note below those not catalogued by us:

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11x12.

10c carmine

Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

5c ultramarine

20c green

Perforated 11 1/2 x 12 1/2.

1/2c rose

1c green

2c yellow

2 1/2c violet

5c ultramarine

Perforated 12 1/2 x 13.

1/2c rose

1c green
 2c yellow
 2½c violet
 5c ultramarine

NEW ZEALAND.—Mrs. John A. Hartog has sent us the new ½ penny newspaper stamp.

Newspaper stamp.



Perforated 10.

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.

½p black

NORWAY.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has found the 2 skilling of the 1857 issue on laid paper.

Adhesive stamp.

1857 issue.



Perforated.

White laid paper.

2sk yellow

PERSIA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following perforations which are not in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors:

Adhesive stamps.

August, 1876.



Perforated 10½x11 and vice versa.

5s black and rose

10s black and blue

Perforated $10\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
5s black and rose
February, 1879.



Perforated 12×13 .
5kr blue and black
Perforated $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
1k brown and black
June, 1881.



Lithographed.
Perforated 12×13 .
5c purple
10c carmine
1882.
Perforated 12×13 .
10c carmine

PERU—We have received from Piura a set of five provisional stamps issued on the occasion of the last revolution. They are of different designs and lithographed on white wove paper, each surcharged in vermilion with double circle and inscribed "PROVISORIO 5 (10, 20, 50 or 100) CENTAVOS."

Adhesive Stamps.
Provisional issue.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
5c green, vermilion surcharge
10c vermilion " "
20c brown " "



50c ultramarine, vermilion surcharge



1s red, vermilion surcharge

PORTO RICO.—*L'Avenir des Timbres-Poste* states that the 3 centavos is now issued in bluish green.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
3c bluish green

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—We have received a series of stamps of the now current colonial type.

Adhesive stamps.



Various perforations.
1½r black
4½r bistre
6r green
1t light blue

2t rose
4t blue

8t violet

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE.—We have received the new stamps of the regulation type.
Adhesive stamps.



Various perforations.

5r yellow
10r reddish lilac
15r chocolate
20r lavender
25r green
50r light blue
75r carmine
80r yellow green
100r brown, *buff*
150 carmine, *rose*
200r dark blue, *blue*
300r dark blue, *buff*

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The 3 pence of the new type—a prairie wagon with a pole—has been issued.
Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12½.
3p violet

SPAIN.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* chronicles the 15 centesimos of the current type having been printed in pale yellow for official use.
Official stamp.



Perforated.
15c yellow

SURINAM.—The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the 20 and 25 cent unpaid letter stamps of the new type.
Unpaid Letter Stamps.



Perforated.

20c	lilac and black,	type 1
20c	" "	" "
20c	" "	" "
25c	" "	" "
25c	" "	" "
25c	" "	" "

SWITZERLAND.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* mentions the discovery of a 10 centime envelope watermarked with the numerals "10," 47 mm. high, instead of the regular watermark (a cross surrounded by 22 stars and four "10"). This envelope was canceled "Rarogne 15 Mars 1875."
Envelope.



Watermarked large numeral "10"

10c rose, white paper

TASMANIA.—Mr. G. Johnson informs us that not only the 1 penny card of the 1889 was used in 1892, for the provisional 1 1/2 penny, but that also 95 cards of the first issue were employed.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

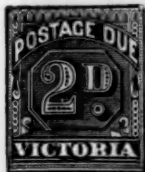
1px 1/2p rose and vermillion, buff

Variety:

Ornament in the upper frame, next to the right corner ornament is inverted.

VICTORIA.—We have received the 2 shillings of the current series of unpaid letter stamps.

Unpaid letter stamp.



Perforated 12 1/2.

2sh green and red

REPRINTS OF THE ROMAGNA STAMPS.

This month in the part, of the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, relating to the stamps of Romagna, we catalogue a set of reprints of these stamps, on the authority of Mr. J. B. Moens and Dr. Kalckhoff; at the time, however, we were not able to describe them, as we had not seen any, but since, and just at the moment of going to press, we have received a couple of sets.

After a close and careful examination, we have come to the conclusion, that, in our humble opinion, there are, so far, no reprints of the stamps of Romagna, as, to our mind the so called reprints are only photo-lithographic copies of the genuine, and consequently we have to withdraw them from our Catalogue. In support of our theory we shall give a minute description of the stamps in question.

The sizes and colors of the so called reprints are as follows:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ b., intense black on deep yellow, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21$ mm.
- 1b, intense black on pearl gray, $18\frac{3}{4} \times 22$ mm.
- 2b., intense black, on orange yellow, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 20\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
- 3b., intense black on dark green, $18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- 4b, intense black on pale fawn, $18 \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 5b., intense black on lilac, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 6b, intense black on green, $18 \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 8b., intense black on blue, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 20b., intense black on blue, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

In all these stamps the R and A and sometimes the R, A and N of FRANCO are joined at the bottom, also the T and A of POSTALE are joined in most copies.

The letters of the inscriptions are blurred, the top and bottom strokes being quite thick.

The ornaments in the corners are so blurred as to obliterate almost entirely the v shaped ornaments between the balls.

The small dots, which in the genuine surround the corner ornaments, are in most instances either absent or joined to the balls.

The lines forming the frame of the inner rectangle are irregular and thicker than in the genuine.

In most of these so called reprints one or more of the letters are broken, as in the 1 baj. where the O of FRANCO and the A of POSTALE are broken at the top; in the 20 baj. the dot under the R, between the two lines of the bottom frame, is also missing.

In all imitations made by a photographic process, the size generally differs, the lines lose their sharpness and regularity, small details are generally lost, and the general appearance is muddy and indistinct; these are just the differences which we have noticed between the so called reprints and the genuine, and unless some satisfactory proof to the contrary is given to us, we must adhere to our opinion.

AUCTION SALES.

The close of the Auction season for 1894-95 is marked by the sale of the extraordinary collection of United States envelopes formed by the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, of Yorkshire, England, which was disposed of on May 27th and 28th by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, in connection with a

choice lot of United States and foreign stamps received from various parties. As the number of collectors of entire United States envelopes is rather limited, the general impression seemed to prevail that the sale of so many envelopes at one time would lead to a general slaughter, but we are happy to say that no such experience resulted and that taken as a whole the prices realized must be extremely satisfactory to the executors of Mr. Harrison's estate. The collections of envelopes realized \$6,425, and the miscellaneous lots added to the collection \$2,145.

We present herewith a list of the envelopes which realized \$10 and over and it may be noticed in some instances that there are great differences between different specimens of the same number, resulting from slight differences in condition, which, of course, brought about the most spirited competition on the choicest specimens.

It will be observed that the prices for unused United States stamps are still advancing, and each succeeding auction sale justifies the prediction that the next year or two will be marked by a still greater advance in all directions for these stamps. They are only just beginning to be appreciated, and our collectors will be wise to seize every opportunity that presents itself to complete their sets of stamps of their own country.

ISSUE OF 1853.

3c red on white, curved label, die 2a, ladies note (H. No. ½), a superb unused specimen,	\$116 00
A beautiful used specimen of the same,	50 00
3c red on buff, broad straight label, die 1, full letter (H. No. 5) a perfect specimen of a used envelope,	11 00
3c red on white, narrow curved label, die 2a, full letter horizontal vergures (H. No. 6½), uncanceled,	12 50
3c red on white, octagon ends, die 2b, full letter (H. No. 8), used,	15 50
Another fine copy of the same,	20 00
Still another,	27 50
3c red on white, curved label, die 2d, full letter, shape C, (H. No. 14), uncanceled,	52 00
10c green on white, narrow label, (H. No. 22), unused,	30 00
Another very fine copy of same,	23 50
Another one,	15 50
Still another,	10 00
Another one,	13 50
Another,	12 00
Still another,	12 50

ISSUE OF 1857-60.

1c blue on pale orange, full letter, shape D, (H. No. 29½,) no watermark, very fine, uncanceled,	15 50
Another one,	16 50
1c blue on orange, full letter, shape G, (H. No. 30½), uncanceled,	20 00
1c blue on dark buff, full letter, shape M, (H. No. 31½), die 12a, ungummed, very fine, unused,	76 00
Another one, gummed, flap had been removed but pasted on again, used,	19 00
Another one, very fine, used,	37 00

1x3c on white, ordinary letter, shape N. (H. No. 37), dies 9c and 12a, very fine, unused,	34 00
Another one, very fine, used,	17 50
Another one, dies 9a and 9b, very fine, unused,	24 00
1x3c on buff, ordinary letter, shape N, (H. No. 37½), dies 9c and 12c very fine, unused,	15 00
Another one,	14 50
1x3c on white, full letter, shape A, (H. No. 40), dies 9c and 12a, very fine, unused,	11 25
Another one, with Wells, Fargo & Co's. frank, unused,	22.00
1x3c on buff, full letter, shape A, dies 9d and 12a, very fine, uncan- celled,	14 50
Another one,	16 50
1x3c on white, full letter, shape M, (H. Nos. 42), dies 9a and 12c, fine, uncanceled,	52 00
10c green on white, full letter, shape A, (H. No. 44), unused,	111 00
10c green on buff, ordinary letter, shape A, (H. No. 45), superb speci- men, unused,	33 00
6c red on white, official, shape B, (H. No. 46), unused,	27 00
Another one,	19 50
6c red on buff, official, shape B, (H. No. 47), magnificent specimen, unused,	35 50
1c blue on white laid paper, wrapper, (H. No. No. 48½), die 12c, watermarked, very fine, unused,	18 00
Another one,	13 50
1c blue on orange, wrapper, (H. No. 49¼), die 12c, on laid paper, un- watermarked, very fine, unused,	14 00
1c blue on orange, wrapper, (H. No. 49½), die 12c, on wove paper, unwatermarked, very fine, unused,	12 00

ISSUE OF 1861.

2c black on straw, "U. S. Postage", die 2, full letter, shape G, very fine, unused,	24 00
Another one, slightly damaged,	11 50
2c black on orange, "U. S. Postage," full letter, shape G, die 2, (H. No. 58), very fine, uncanceled,	52 00
3c pink on orange, full letter, (not in Horner), unwatermarked, very fine, uncanceled,	76 00
3c pink on white, extra letter, (H. No. 67), very fine, cancelled,	15 00
3c pink on white, extra letter, (H. No. 67¼), unwatermarked, very fine, uncanceled,	51 00
3c pink on buff, extra letter, (H. No. 68), very fine, unused,	20 00
3c pink on orange, extra letter, (not in Horner), unwatermarked, very fine, unused,	86 00
6c pink on white, shape K, (H. No. 70½), very fine, unused,	51 00
Another one, marked specimen,	18 25
10c green on white, full letter, shape D, (H. No. 71½), very fine, un- canceled,	61 00
20c blue and red, (H. No. 78), very fine, unused,	10 50
24c green and red on salmon, (H. No. 80), very fine, unused,	33 00
40c red and black on straw, (H. No. 81), very fine, unused,	12 50
Another one,	10 00

ISSUE OF 1864.

2c black on straw, full letter, shape A, (H. No. 88½), fine, uncanceled,	26 00
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ISSUE OF 1870 (Reay Issue).

1c blue on white, ordinary letter, shape S, (H. No. 127), unused,	26 00
2c brown on amber, ordinary letter, shape S, (H. No. 134), unused,	11 25
3c green on white, ordinary letter, shape S, (H. No. 139), unused,	26 00
3c green on amber, ordinary letter, blue lined, paper almost 3rd quality, (not in Horner), unused,	10 50
3c green on cream, ordinary letter, blue lined, (H. No. 144), uncanceled,	17 00
Another one,	11 00
3c green on white, full letter, blue lined, (H. No. 157), used,	15 00
10c black on white, full letter, (H. No. 165), unused,	12 50
3c green on white, extra letter, shape R, (H. No. 169½), used,	15 50
3c green on amber, extra letter, shape R, (H. No. 170½), used,	19 50
3c green on white, extra letter, shape S, (H. No. 173), unused,	17 00
3c green on cream, extra letter, shape S, (H. No. 175), unused,	18 00
Another one, with horizontal laid lines,	15 50

WAR DEPARTMENT.

3c dark red on amber, extra letter, (H. No. 226), uncanceled,	42 00
3c dark red on cream, extra letter, (H. No. 227), uncanceled,	44 00
10c dark red on white, official, (H. No. 233), very fine, unused,	30 00
Another one with stamp a shade lighter,	27 00
10c bright red on white, official, (H. No. 233), uncanceled,	30 00

ISSUE OF 1874 (Plimpton Issue).

3c die A, on amber, full letter, round gum, (H. No. 281½), uncanceled,	13 00
3c die A, on cream, full letter, round gum, (H. No. 282½) uncanceled,	12 75
5c die C, on cream, official, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	15 50
2c vermilion, die A, on manila, wrapper, (H. No. 395), in superb condition, uncanceled,	55 00
2c vermilion, die B, on manila, wrapper, (H. No. 396½), marked specimen,	41 00

ENVELOPES REPRINTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

3c die A, on amber 3rd, ordinary letter, (H. No. 399), unused,	14 00
3c die A, on amber 3rd, full letter, shape T, (H. No. 401), uncanceled,	12 00
3c die A, on amber 3rd, full letter, shape U, (H. No. 402), uncanceled,	16 00
3c die A, on amber 3rd, extra letter, (H. No. 406), uncanceled,	16 50
3c die B, on amber 3rd, extra letter, (H. No. 407), uncanceled,	17 25

WAR DEPARTMENT.

1c on amber, full letter, (H. No. 426½), marked specimen,	26 00
10c on amber, full letter, (H. No. 438), superb specimen, unused,	49 00
12c on amber, official, (H. No. 456), uncanceled,	19 00
15c on amber, official, (H. No. 458), uncanceled,	28 00
30c on amber, official, (H. No. 460), uncanceled,	29 00
12c on amber, extra official, (H. No. 465), uncanceled,	20 50
15c on amber, extra official, (H. No. 467), uncanceled,	25 00
30c on amber, extra official, (H. No. 469), uncanceled,	40 00

ISSUE OF 1878 (Plimpton & Morgan issue).

3c green on blue, commercial, unwatermarked, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	12 50
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WAR DEPARTMENT.

War, 12c on cream, official, (H. No. 604), uncanceled,	11 00
" 15c on cream, official, (H. No. 606), uncanceled,	12 75
" Another one, uncanceled,	12 10
" 30c on cream, official, (H. No. 608), uncanceled,	21 00

ISSUE OF 1870, Star Watermark.

1c on amber, note, (H. No. 625½), uncanceled,	21 00
2c red, die D, on white, ordinary letter, (H. No. 629½), very fine, uncanceled,	21 50
Another one, envelope addressed, but stamp uncanceled,	17 00
6c red on fawn, commercial, (H. No. 658½), marked Specimen,	10 50
3c green, die C, on white, extra letter, (H. No. 662), unused,	20 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Office Dept., 3c on white, extra letter, (H. No. 706), uncanceled,	38 00
Post Office Dept., 6c on white, extra letter, (H. No. 708), uncanceled,	38 00

ISSUE OF 1883 (with 82 watermark).

3c green on blue, full letter, (H. No. 729), uncanceled,	13 50
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ISSUE OF OCTOBER, 1883.

2c brown on white, extra letter, (H. No. 799), uncanceled,	20 00
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ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1884.

2c red on blue, ordinary letter, (H. No. 910), uncanceled,	13 75
2c red on white, commercial, (H. No. 916), uncanceled,	32 00
2c lake on white, commercial, (H. No. 917), uncanceled,	11 00
Another one,	10 00

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1st, 1886.

10c yellow on white, official, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	13 50
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10c yellow on amber, official, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	21 00
90c carmine on blue, extra official, 82 watermark, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	10 50
4c green on blue, legal, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	13 50

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 1st, 1887.

2c green on manila, die A, full letter, (H. No. 1058), unused,	80 00
2c green on manila, die A, full letter, (H. No. 1059), uncanceled,	85 00
1c on blue, the rejected or so-called Tiffany die, commercial, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	26 00
2c green on blue, die A, extra letter, (H. No. 1086), envelope addressed and opened at top, but uncanceled,	26 00

SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.

UNITED STATES.

Providence, 1846, 10c black, with full margins on both sides, full gum, uncanceled,	22 00
St. Louis, 1845, 5c black, die C, fine margins, lightly canceled, paper slightly creased before printing, beautiful specimen,	160 00
St. Louis, 1845, 10c black, die A, large margins, lightly canceled, very fine,	80 00
1847, 10c black, with part of original gum, very fine, uncanceled,	13 00
1851, 5c brown, with full gum, large margins, very fine, uncanceled,	36 00
1851, 5c pale yellow brown, good margins, part of original gum; it is possible that this is a proof, but the color has been recognized as having been legitimately issued; uncanceled,	16 00
1851, 10c green, fine margins, full gum, uncanceled,	12 50
1856, 5c brown, with full ornaments, uncanceled,	10 25
1856, 5c red brown, a perfectly centered specimen, with original gum, uncanceled,	28 00
1856, 90c blue, without gum, fine specimen, uncanceled,	12 70
1868, 3c rose, embossing covering the entire stamp, not well centered, but a fine specimen, canceled,	11 00
1868, 90c blue, grill 9x13, full gum, not exactly centered but a very fine specimen, uncanceled,	20 50
Another one, without gum, marginal stamp without perforation at right side, uncanceled,	17 00
1869, 24c green and purple, full gum, evenly centered, very fine, uncanceled,	18 00
1869, 90c black and carmine, full gum, evenly centered, a beautiful specimen, uncanceled,	27 50
1875, re-issue of 1869, 15c brown and blue, full gum, very fine, uncanceled,	10 25
1875, re-issue of 1869, 24c green and purple, without gum, very fine, uncanceled,	10 25
1875, re-issue of 1869, 24c green and purple, full gum, very fine, uncanceled,	11 00
1875, re-issue of 1869, 30c blue and carmine, without gum, very fine, uncanceled,	13 75
Another one, full gum, uncanceled,	15 00

1875, re-issue of 1869, 90c black and carmine, full gum very fine, uncanceled,	26 00
Another one, full gum, but not exactly centered, very fine, uncanceled,	20 25
1870, embossed, 7c vermilion, full gum, evenly centered, extra fine, uncanceled,	11 50
Carrier stamp, 1842, 3c blue on glazed paper, fine margins, light cancellation, very fine,	13 00
Justice, 30c full gum, almost evenly centered, uncanceled,	14 00
Justice, 90c well centered, full gum, uncanceled,	28 50
Medicine stamp, Fleming Bros., 1c black, Liver Pills, slightly scraped along the upper margin, uncanceled,	30 00
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 2c green, lightly cancelled,	240 00

FOREIGN.

Canada, 1858, perforated, 6p lilac, perforation missing in right upper and right lower corners, uncanceled,	26 00
Labuan, 1880, 6c on 16c blue, type A2, cancelled, very fine,	72 00
Mauritius, 1858, 2p blue, fillet head, type A5, stamp has been repaired in two places, but presents the appearance of an absolutely perfect specimen, cancelled,	49 00
Montserrat, 1884, watermark Crown and C A, 4p blue, cancelled,	21 00
Newfoundland, 1857, 4p orange, slightly repaired in one corner, but imperceptible at present, uncanceled,	24 50
Queensland, 1875, 10sh brown, original gum, very fine, uncanceled, unsevered pair,	26 10
Roumania, 1856, 54p blue on green, a magnificent cancelled specimen with large margins,	47 00
Spain, 1865, 12c blue and pink, imperforate, with head inverted, a magnificent cancelled specimen,	73 00
Tuscany, 1852, 60c brick red, a beautiful cancelled specimen,	50 00
Tuscany, 1860, 3lire ochre, magnificent color, light cancellation, stamp slightly repaired at bottom, but this is imperceptible at present,	131 00

COMMUNICATIONS.

My Dear Sir:—

Upon comparing my specimens of Prince Edwards Island with those listed by you in the last A. J. of P. I find one variety of perforation, which you have not listed, *i. e.* 1872, 1c orange yellow, I have it perforated 12½ on the left, 12 at the top, and 11½ on the right and bottom.

Also regarding varieties of the U. S. 1847, 10c black, I have one in which the two thin horizontal lines through frame and ornament at side appear on *both* sides, not only on the left as you describe.

Yours truly,

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

NEW YORK, May 13th, 1895.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., City.

DEAR SIR:—I am very much surprised at an editorial in the *A. J. of P.* in which you claim that I had offered genuine specimens of the error, *which he himself had made*, at 50 cents a piece. I have never made any such offer as I have never believed in the so called 5 cent error offered at \$30.00 apiece by a western firm, and if you would have followed the controversy in my journal *The Post Office*, then you will find that the only 50 cent a piece proposition which I made was in reply to a letter to the party offering the 5 cent error to me and sold them after I pronounced them changelings to the western concern, that I could supply him all he wanted at 50 cents a piece, and I hope that you will correct your error in your next number, or if you prefer you can publish this letter.

Yours very respectfully, H. GREMMEL.

The Philatelic Protection Association sends us the following:

LONDON, May 2d, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

It having been suggested by some of the Members of the Association that the Committee should furnish them with some information as to the work which is being done, I am authorized by the Committee to point out that much of the work of the Association is necessarily of such a nature that it is not desirable to print an account of it, even in a private circular.

At the same time, as a specimen of the work that is in hand, the Committee have much pleasure in communicating to Members that a most important matter, on which much labor and patience has been bestowed, has been brought to a successful and practical issue.

For some considerable time past representations have been made to the Authorities, respecting the production and importation of forgeries into the United Kingdom. The negotiations have been conducted by the Solicitor to the Association (MR. J. A. TILLEARD), and have resulted in a material acknowledgment of the Association's work and influence.

That this is a practical result will be seen from the following:—The Association having learned that an attempt was being made to place on the English market a very large parcel of forgeries, numbering nearly 600,000, at once communicated with Somerset House. The Board of Inland Revenue used special means to trace the parcel in order to prevent the delivery and arrangements were made for the detention of the stamps by the Customs if the importation was attempted. Having located the parcel in Germany, the Board communicated with the Berlin Authorities with a view to their co-operation, and the result is awaited with interest.

The Association is to be congratulated on the fact that the Board of Inland Revenue are willing to give their powerful support to the Association to the work of putting a stop to the manufacture and sale of forgeries, and the communication with the German Officials will no doubt have a beneficial and far reaching result.

The Committee need hardly point out that this is an important advance in the best interests of philately, and the result in many respects is by far the most influential acknowledgment of the claims for protection from forgery, etc., that philatelists have received from official sources.

The negotiations have necessarily be prolonged and of a confidential nature; the Committee therefore have not been in a position to report until the present time.

In communicating the above the committee appeal for your continued hearty support and interest, especially in the active participation in the work of the Association by attending the Meetings as often as possible.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

FRED'K R. GINN,
Hon. Secretary.

The following circular issued by the New Zealand Post Office Department, speaks for itself.

PRIZES OF £150 AND £100 OFFERED FOR
DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE AND REVENUE
STAMPS.

DESIGNS are invited for a new issue of POSTAGE and REVENUE STAMPS. For the series of Designs which may be adjudged by the Postmaster-General to be the best there will be Prizes of £150 and £100 respectively.

Specifications may be seen at the General Post Office, Wellington, or at any Chief Post Office.

General Post Office, W. GRAY, Secretary.
Wellington, 20th March, 1895. [1491-95]

SPECIFICATIONS OF DESIGNS FOR NEW ISSUE OF
POSTAGE STAMPS.

1. The design of each stamp must include a representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery or *genre*, but may otherwise be of any pattern, provided the words "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" and the value in figures, or in figures and words, are plainly shown.

2. The designs must be of a size of $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. x $\frac{7}{8}$ in., or $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 11-16in. (For an example of the larger size, see the Columbus issue of stamps of the United States; for the smaller, see the current New Zealand stamps.)

3. The designs proper must be colored, but uncolored drawings or enlargements may accompany them. Photographs of any kind are excluded.

4. The value of the stamps to be printed anew are:—

1d.	3d.	6d.	2s.
2d.	4d.	8d.	5s.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.	1s.	...

5. The designs are to be sent under cover of a pseudonym or a motto, accompanied by the name of the sender enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing the same assumed title outside, addressed to "The Secretary, General Post office, Wellington," not later than the 31st July next.

6. All designs, whether original or copies, submitted will become the property of the Postmaster-General.

7. The Postmaster-General reserves the right to select the best and second-best designs from any series submitted, and to divide the prizes proportionately.

W. GRAY,
Secretary.

General Post Office,
20th March, 1895.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. *Secretary*, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { C. MUECKE,
R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMMEL.

House { GEO. EBERHARDT,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON.

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 480 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Finance { R. P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. S. RICH.

Membership { JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN.

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208 West End Ave., New York.

May 14, 1895.

The 38th Meeting of the Corporation and 286th of the society was called to order at 8 o'clock, by President Levick.

There were present Messrs. Betz, Berlepsch, Bruner, Drew, Green Gregory, Crittenton, Hobby, Krassa, Levick, Meyenberg, Merry, Luff, Perrin, Rechert, Rich, Siddall, and Terrett.

As visitors Messrs. Chas. H. Mead and Chas. R. Braine, Jr.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Rechert proposed as corresponding members, N. E. Carter, Delavan, Wis.; W. F. Lambert, Alexandria Va. Mr. Crittenton, proposed as active members Charles H. Mead, 217 West 42d St., A. L. Seitz, Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Siddall, K. W. Lawson, Fort Lee, N. J.; Mr. Moreau, Lionel M. Homberger, 168 West 96th Street.

All other business was passed and Mr. Merry invited to the chair.

He at once proceeded to dispose of the 150 lots provided by Mr. Crittenton to the amusement and profit of those present and we hope to the profit and satisfaction of the owners.

The 150 lots were sold for \$212.16. Those most worthy of mention were:

2 U. S., 1847, 5c unsevered, on original,	\$1.20
3 — — 5c and 10c, "	
7 — 1869, 30c,	3.30
11 — 1893, 1.00 unused,	1.90
20 Three little Bloods and two blackheads,	4.35
27 War fine unused set,	.25
49 Great Britain 1883, 1£,	1.76
52 U. S., 1847, 5c unused,	1.25
53 — — 10c,	1.30
54 — 1868, 30c, fine grill,	2.10
61 — Agriculture, set unused,	2.50
62 Executive 2c,	10.80
63 — — 10c,	3.15
82 Newfoundland 1863, 2d., unused,	3.85
90 South Australia 1867, 10 on 9d., black surcharge,	3.10
104 U. S., 1893, \$1.00 unused,	3.30
132 Nova Scotia, 8½c, 3 perfs. off,	4.50
141 St. Vincent 1861, 4d,	3.00
142 — 4d, blue,	6.50
144 — 1871 1sh., vermilion,	1.50
	1.80

After delivery of the stamps, meeting adjourned at 10.40.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*

May 28, 1895.

The 39th meeting of the Corporation and 287th of the Society was called to order at 8.40 by President Levick, the Trustees having been in session from 8 o'clock.

Present Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bogert, Feldman, Levick, Luff, Meyenberg, Moreau, Perrin, Rich and Tuttle.

The Secretary being absent, the President appointed Mr. Rich Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the 38th meeting were read and adopted.

The Trustees, reported the following gentlemen as elected to membership; Messrs. Lionel M. Homberger, K. W. Lawson, W. F. Lambert, N. E. Carter, A. L. Seitz, Charles H. Mead, Thos. B. Stillman, F. W. Hunter, and J. B. Kerfoot.

Applications for membership were received from Mr. Archibald Walpole Craigie, proposed by W. F. Gregory; W. F. Lancaster, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Jos. Rechert; Mr. Adolph Dittmar, proposed by G. W. D. Crittenton, and Mr. Walter E. Faber, proposed by G. W. D. Crittenton.

The Librarian reported donations to the Society as follow: from Mr. G. W. D. Crittenton, Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, July 94 to April 95; L. A. W. Bulletin, April 26, May 3, 10; Bicycling World, April 26, May 3, 10, '7; Bearings, April 26, May 3, 10; Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, April 20, May 4. Mr. Levick—Cushings Manual.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.: London Philatelist, Jan., Feb., and March 1895; Envelope recovered from the wreck of the S.S. "Elbe."

Wm. Brown, through W. F. Gregory, Philatelic Journal of G. B., Jan., Feb., March and April 1895.

E. B. Sterling, 3 photographs, New Haven Envelopes.

R. R. Bogert, Priced Catalogue 45th Sale Bogert & Durbin Co.

Jos. S. Rich, Comprehensive Check List for Philatelic Literature, Collectors Great Achievements and those who achieved them.

Publishers: American Journal of Philately, May 1895; Der Philatelist, April 1895; Trinacria, April 1895; Post Office, May 1895; Philatelic Monthly and World, May; Briefmarken Offertenblatt, April.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

Dr. B. Feldman read a paper on "The Transmission of Contagious Diseases through Stamp Collecting," which was listened to with great interest and on motion he was tendered the thanks of the meeting.

An article from the Evening Sun of this day as follows: "Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin has decided that stamps printed in black in albums cannot be held to be counterfeits, and has directed the Secret Service Department to restore such of this class as have been seized. The cuts in question are found in the bound volumes with which the collector begins his career and are used as a guide in arranging stamps under the proper groupings. This is a sensible decision. As the matter stood a serious injustice was done to a very harmless and law-abiding class of persons. There is no body of amateurs so bound together as the stamp collectors. They profess a hatred for fraud and live up to their professions. Woe betide the wretch who foists bogus specimens upon the public. He is tracked and exposed with a persistence worthy of Nemesis herself. It was ridiculous to en-

force a prohibition which would tend to restrict the acquisition of the mania of collecting. The more stamp fiends the greater the prevalence of virtue in the nation," was read and it was moved and carried that the article be incorporated in full in the minutes of the meeting.

A letter from the Chicago Branch No 1, A. P. A., was read and was ordered to be accepted and placed on file. The Secretary, by motion, was instructed to acknowledge receipt and inform the Chicago Branch that the National Philatelic Society is not a branch of the A. P. A. and also that he write the opinion of the A. P. A. members present as individuals.

Meeting adjourned 10.40.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec. pro tem.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

146th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held May 16th, 1895. The meeting was called to order at 6:15 P. M.

Present, Mr. August Dejonge, in the chair; Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Henry Obert, Adolph Lienhardt, E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. E. Roehre and R. S. Lehman.

As guests there were present Messrs. Richard Brueckenstein and Carl Dreier.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

There were proposed for membership by Mr. August Dejonge, Mrs. Cornelius C. Kolff; by Mr. E. R. Carter, Mr. Edward J. Abbott. The nominations were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. E. R. Carter, Manager of Exchange, read the following report:

Exchange Department of the Staten Island Philatelic Society,

January 22d, 1895 to May 16th, 1895.

To the Members of the S. I. P. S.

The Manager of the Exchange Department submits the following statement, showing the business done during the past four months.

68 circuits have been received by the Manager, amounting to \$46.30. Sales have been made from the above aggregating \$375.02, 18 circuits amounting to \$1,171.91 have been retired, returned to owners and settled for. Sales from these retired circuits were made amounting to \$235.59, equal to a little over 20 per cent. of value of circuits. Outstanding circuits

of this date are 50, amounting to \$3,460, from sales of same the Manager has received \$139.44.

A new feature of the Department, suggested by our President, has been made in the shape of small circuit books with space for holding 100 stamps. These books have been made in a size to be placed in an ordinary envelope and are sold to the members only at 2½ cents apiece, at about cost of making. The first issue has been sold and is obsolete; there are no remainders. We are now sending out the second issue, and we are seriously thinking of placing an order for a third edition.

In conclusion the Manager of the Exchange Department wishes to express his thanks to the members and friends of the S. I. P. S. for the hearty and willing co-operation he has received from them during the less than four months that he has looked after the Department, and trusts that in the next annual report of the Department a much better showing will be made.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR R. CARTER,

Tompkinsville, N. Y.,

Exchange Manager, S. I. P. S.

May 16th, 1895.

Mr. Clotz moves that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Carter for the able manner in which he has conducted his office, and for the magnificent report which he has rendered. This was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lohmeyer presents the Society with No. 14 of the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society, for which thanks are tendered.

The annual election was held with the following result: *President*, August Dejonge; *Vice-President*, R. F. Albrecht; *Treasurer*, Henry Clotz; *Secretary*, R. S. Lehman; *Exchange Manager*, E. R. Carter; *Executive Committee*, Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary and C. Witt; *Librarian*, Adolph Lienhardt; *Steward*, Louis Loescher.

The newly re-elected president thanked the Society for the repetition of the honor which has been for so many years conferred upon him, and predicted a successful year for the Society, if the members worked together so harmoniously and industriously as in the preceding one.

The President reported that he and the Exchange Manager visited our member, Mr. Frank H. Knoll at his home in Brooklyn, and were both delighted and astonished at the glorious exhibition of stamps which greeted their eyes when he opened his Album. They had every reason to be satisfied with the unbounded hospitality displayed by this gentleman towards them.

The attention of the members is called to the fact that the Society possesses three Albums, namely, a Stamp Album, a Counterfeit Album and a Photograph Album, and all are respectfully urged to contribute thereto,

The Meeting was adjourned at 10.35 P.M. and a Supplementary Meeting, composed of the A. P. A. Members, was held, in which the following business was transacted,

A communication of the Pittsburg Branch of the A. P. A. was received, in which the A. P. A. members of this Society were informed that it had nominated the following ticket for A. P. A. officers for the year 1895-1896. *For President* Alvah Davison, *for Vice President* H. B. Phillips, *for Secretary* W. C. Stone, *for Treasurer* N. W. Chandler, *for International Secretary*

E. Doeblin. This ticket was endorsed unanimously by the A. P. A. members present.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht was elected resident Vice President for Staten Island for the ensuing year.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN

Secretary.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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